



List of

Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages

SEVENTH EDITION

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PREFACE

THE materials for this work projected in 1890 by Colonel G H Trevor, C S I, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana were collected from the States through the Political Officers according to certain specified instructions with regard to arrangement. They were afterwards compiled, at Colonel Trevor's request, and put into their present form by Mr C S Bayley, I C S, then Political Agent, Bikaner, who drew on the Rajputana Gazetteer for the historical extracts inserted to render clearer the position of the Ruling Princes, Chiefs and leading families noticed. For purposes of reference, the compilation will, it is hoped, prove useful and supply a recognized want. It must not be regarded as strictly accurate in all details of family history which have been supplied from interested sources. They have, however, been checked as far as possible.

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CONTENTS

	PAGES
I —INTRODUCTION	1—8
II —INDIAN STATES IN RAJPUTANA—	
Alwar	9—20
Banswara	21—28
Bharatpur	29—34
B kaner	35—51
Bund	52—58
Danta	59—64
Dholpur	65—68
Dungarpur	69—77
Jaipur	78—87
Ja salmer	88—92
Jhalawar	93—99
Jodhpur	100—114
Karsaul	115—118
Kishangarh	119—123
Kotah	124—134
Lawa (Estate)	135—136
Palanpur	137—140
Partabgarh	141—146
Shahpura	147—149
S rohi	150—155
Tonk	156—163
Uda pur	164—184
III —AJMER	185—203
IV —INDEX	205—237

The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages in Rajputana and Ajmer.

Introduction

[Contributed by Sir Alfred Lyall K C B to the Gazetteer of Rajputana dated 1879]

THE faint outlines which can be traced of the condition of the country now called Rajputana for one or two centuries before the Muhammadans invaded Upper India indicate that it was subject for the most part to two or three very powerful tribal dynasties. Of these the dynasty of the Rathors had dominion for continuous

of the kings of Sind. However this may be it seems certain that the Kanauj territory extended far westward beyond the Jumna into Rajputana while much of the south western part was included within the limits of another great kingdom which had its capital in Gujarat. Other tribal dynasties succeeded and in the eleventh century about the period of the first Muhammadan inroad into the interior of Northern India the leading tribes were the Solankhyas of Anhilwara in Gujarat the Chauhans at Ajmer and the Rathors at Kanauj. The Gehlots had established itself in the Mewar country which is still held by the Sesodias a sept of the Gehlots. The Rathors and Sodas held the north western deserts where they are still dwelling and the Kachhwaha clan had occupied the eastern tracts about Jaipur now their Chief's capital.

The desert which lies between Sind and Rajputana appears to have sheltered the tribes from any serious inroads of the Arabs who reigned in Sind but from the north west their territory was more exposed. Thus the first Musalman invasions found Rajput dynasties seated in all the chief cities of the north and ruling large territories throughout the rich Gangetic plains at Lalore Delhi Kanauj and Ajodhya. Mahmud of Ghazni marched to Kanauj in 1017 A D and reached Muttra a few years later he subdued Lalore and in 1024 he made his celebrated expedition to Somnath in Gujarat marching from Muttra across the Rajput countries to Ajmer. The Solankhyas of Anhilwara were overcome but the Rajputs barred Mahmud's return by Ajmer and he was forced to find his way back through the Sind deserts.

In 1170 a furious war broke out between the Solankhyas of Anhilwara and the Chauhans of Ajmer in which the former were defeated and about the same time began the famous feud between the Chauhans and the Rathors.

and the Rathors of Kanauj. These dissensions weakened the dynasties, nevertheless when Shahab ud din began his invasions, the Chauhans fought hard before they were driven out of Delhi and Ajmer in 1193 A.D. Next year Kanauj was taken and the Rathor princes, utterly broken in the Gangetic Doab emigrated to the country which they have since ruled in North Western Rajputana. But Ajmer was still sharply disputed, though Kutb ud din, Shahab ud din's Governor in India managed at last to drive back the tribes, united to contest his occupation of the middle countries and to force his way through them again into Gujarat. Ajmer and Anhilwara, the former Rajput capitals, were garrisoned by his troops, and the Musalmans appear gradually to have overawed if they did not entirely reduce the open country between and about these two places, having garrisoned the fortresses and secured the natural outlets of Rajputana towards Gujarat on the south west and the Jumna on the north east. The effect was probably to press back the clans more into the country which they have held since the modern States indicated the positions to which the earlier chiefs retreated. One clan (the Bhatias) had before west having been driven ac

The Rathors settled down pushed inward from north east and south west, concentrating on the Mewar plateau behind the scraps of the Aravallis while the Jadauns were protected by the hills and ravines that lie along the Chambal. From these and other migrations and settlements grew up gradually, with varying features and ed by the Rajput clan and much more recent acquisitions of the more powerful and predominant clans. The smaller States are either the separate conquests of a sept that parted company from the main clan or the appanage of some Chief who set up independently. They have all in fact, a very similar origin. When the dominant families of a clan lost their dominion in the fertile regions of the north west, one part of the clan seems to have remained in the conquered country, while another part probably the defeated Chief's kinsmen and followers, went off westward and carved out another, though much poorer dominion. They were gradually hemmed up into parts of the country productive

to enlarge its borders at the cost of its neighbour. When the land grew too strait for the support of the Chief's family and of the increased clan, a band would assemble under some new leader and go forth to plant itself elsewhere. In this way the whole of Rajasthan appears to have

friction are now called States, under the rule of the Chief of the clan

dominant Of course the original type of tribal dominion has been modified, towns have grown up round the ancient forts, and the Chiefs have, in some instances, modernized their status towards the likeness of a territorial king Nevertheless, on the whole, these States are still essentially the possessions of clans, and, as such, can be defined and distinguished territorially, nor is the political nature or tenure of these States properly intelligible without bearing their origin in mind Setting aside, then, the two of Jat States and the Muhammadan principality of Tonk, we may describe Rajputana as the region within which the pure blooded Rajput States have maintained their independence under their own chieftains, and have kept together their primitive societies ever since their principal dynasties in Northern India were cast down and swept away by the Musalman irruption Of the States of Rajputana, eighteen belong to the first rank in the Empire, being under treaty with the British Government, and sixteen are still ruled by other three belonging to the second rank.

A sixteenth Rajput State is Shahpura which has no treaty with the Empire, and which differs from the others both as to its origin and as to the nature of its political connections The Chief of Shahpura holds his lands by distinct grants from two different superiors, the Rana of Mewar and the Emperor The sixteen Rajput States may be arranged according to the different clans which founded them, and to which the ruling family of necessity belongs in the following manner —

Clan	Sub division or sept	State
Rathor		Jodhpur (Marwar) Bikaner Kishanwarh Mewar (Udaipur)
Sesodia		Banawara Dungarpur Partabgarh Shahpura
Chauhan	Hara	Bundi
	Deoria	Kotah Sirohi
Jadaun	Bhati	Karauli Jaisalmer
Kachhwasha Jhala	Naruka	Jaipur Alwar Jhalawar

The small Chiefships of Khetri in the Shaikhawati district of Jaipur is held on a double tenure of the same kind as that of Shahpura, as the Chiefs holds one part of his territory, the pargana of Kot Putli, by a grant made on behalf of the British Government by Lord Lake in 1803 and subsequently confirmed as a free gift in perpetuity On the eastern border of Rajputana, beyond the States of Bundi and Kotah, are seven

*NOTE — From the 1st April 1933 the States of Palanpur and Danta have come into political relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana

estates called the seven Kotris held by seven Rajput families of the Hara clan which belong to a peculiar political arrangement

There are of other minor Chiefs of similar class in different parts of Rajputana who claimed some kind of privileged status and separate jurisdiction under the ruling power of the State within which their lands are included. This claim is usually by virtue of having descended from a distant stock, or of having originally conquered and maintained their lands without aid or commission from the state's ruler but on their own score and venture they nevertheless pay tribute to the State's Chief and are subject to his general authority. Such are the Chiefs of Sikar in Jaipur, of Nimrana in Alwar, of Fatehgarh in Kishan garh (though he pays no tribute) and of Kushalgarh in Banswara though the last mentioned Chief (who also holds lands of Ratlam) has been withdrawn from direct subordination to Banswara. The Bhil Chiefs of the Mewar hill tracts belong to a slightly different category though they assert internal independence of Udaipur and the Thakur of Lawa a small feudatory has for peculiar reasons been declared separate from Tonk to which he was subordinate up to 1870. Besides these minor or media- tized Chiefships there are other gradations of status and privilege but their classification becomes indistinct as it descends shading off into the great estate holder and head of a branch family of the Chief's blood with high rank and formal hereditary privileges rather than separate political jurisdiction.

The remaining three States of the first class not being under Rajput Chiefs are of a different origin and growth. The State of Tonk was formed out of the convention which allowed the famous Amur Khan to hold certain lands which he possessed in 1817 it consists of six separate districts of which three only are within the administrative province of Rajputana. The Jat States of Bharatpur and Dholpur are the other two the first is governed by the descendant of the bold and adroit land holders who raised themselves to the rank and power of territorial Chiefs during the confusion of the eighteenth century the second Dholpur is the territory remaining with a family that had gained distinction earlier though it first required political independence in the same century and under similar circumstances. But whereas the Bharatpur Chief kept his territory intact and even increased it during the contest between the Mahrattas and the English at the beginning of this century the Dholpur Chief in the same period lost a great part of his acquisitions. These two States being as they do outside Central India did not fall within the range of the treaties of 1817-18. These States therefore are governed each by a family of the Jat tribe which gives to that particular tribe a sort of precedence and privilege in the States but their constitution is by no means the same in the meaning with which that word applies to the territory of a Rajput clan. In Tonk the descendant of Amur Khan is an autocratic Nawab of the ordinary Indian type.

It has been explained that the existing Rajput States trace their historic descent from the ancient tribal settlements in this part of India,

and as they differ in origin from the great majority of States in other parts of the Empire, so do they in political constitution. A Rajput State where its peculiar structure has been least modified, means the territory over which a particular clan or division of a clan claims dominion for its Chief and political predominance for itself by right of occupation or conquest. A Rajput Chief is the head of a clan which have for many centuries been lords of the soil or of the greater part of it living within the State's limits and as a ruler instead of being an absolute despot, he exercises a jurisdiction more or less limited over an aristocracy consisting principally of his kinsmen and connections while in the cities and throughout the districts not within the estates of the great fief holders his authority is absolute. In the Western States, where the original type is best preserved the dominant clans are still much in the position which they took up on first entry upon the land, and there we find all the territory (with exceptions in favour of particular grantees) still parcelled out among the Rajputs mainly among the branch families of the dominant clan and their offshoots. All over the west it would be difficult to find a single important estate not held by a Rajput. The supreme governing authority in a Rajput State is of course in the hands of the hereditary Chief of the dominant clan who is supposed to be the nearest legitimate descendant in direct male line from the founder of the States according to the genealogy of the tribe. But even primogeniture has been required to qualify up to a low standard of competency and when direct heirs fail the Chief may be chosen from any branch of the stock group the choice sometimes going from one branch to another according to critical needs and circumstances. The right of adoption by a Rajput Chief of his successor according to law and customs on failure of natural heirs has been formally recognised by the British Government. When the succession is disputed the Imperial Government is often forced to step in and arbitrate and decide. The interior economy of a complete Rajput family has often suggested the analogy of feudalism though in fact there are essential differences. There is however a chain of mutual authority and subordination which runs from the Chief by gradations downwards to the possessor of one or more villages. The lands are for the most part divided off and inherited among the branch families of the dominant clan some considerable estates being held by families of a different clan who have come in by marriage or by anterior settlement in the country. Very large estates are held by the hereditary heads of the branch septs which have spread out from the main stock and by kindred families which are as boughs to the great branches. These estates are owned and inherited by Chiefs who much resemble the State Chief in miniature where they are strong and independent. The relations of these minor Chiefs to the State Chief differ very much in different States, in the best preserved States of the west and south west they exercise almost complete jurisdiction each within his own domain proper and their obedience to any unusual command of the State Chief depends on his power to enforce it. They pay 1

income and regulated by immemorial custom, they are bound to render military service against the foreigner and against rebels, to make additional emergent contributions in war time and their lands are usually rated at so many horsemen or footmen to be furnished yearly for the ordinary public service. The number of followers to be maintained may depend on the value of the land and upon the rank and consequence of the estate holder. At every succession to an estate the heir is bound to do homage to the Chief and to pay a fine of some value—these acts being essential to entry into legal possession of his inheritance. He also pays some customary dues of a feudal nature and is bound to personal attendance at certain periods and occasions. In the States of the west, belonging to the Rathor and Sisodia clans the domains of all the subordinate Chiefs are rated at a certain valuation of annual rent roll and for every thousand rupees a certain number of armed men must be provided for the State's service. In some States this service has been commuted for cash payments but the great land holders have usually resisted this change which obviously tends to increase the Chief's power and to lessen their own. Disobedience to a lawful summons or order involves sequestration of lands if the Chief can enforce it but it is rare that an estate is confiscated outright and annexed to Crown lands, as the whole federation of minor Chiefs would be against such an absorption if there were any practical alternative. So long as the minor Chiefs fulfil their customary obligations they hold their estates on conditions as well founded and defined as those on which the ruling Chief governs his territory, and their tenure is often just as ancient, and their authority, within their own limits often as absolute.

In fact the system upon which the land is distributed among the branch families and other great hereditary land holders is the basis of the political constitution of a Rajput State and forms its characteristic distinction. And this system is not speaking accurately feudal, though it has grown in certain States into something very like feudalism. The tenure of the great clansmen involves military service and payment of financial aids but its source is to be found in the original clan occupation of the lands and in the privileges of kinship and purity of descent from the original occupants or conquerors. The subordinate Chiefs really claim to be copartners with the rulers in their right to dominion over the soil and to the fruits of it. Of course this constitutional principle has been much changed in practice in many of the States especially since the Marhattas disorganized Rajputana at the end of the last century. In the Eastern Rajput States which were most exposed to the attacks of Mughal Marhatta and Pathan the clan system has been much effaced politically and some Chiefs have centralized their power so as to obtain almost absolute jurisdiction over the whole of their territories. Moreover, the Rajputs are very few among the population of some of these States. In Kotah the clan system was almost extinguished by Zahm Singh who brought the clan mainly under direct fiscal management and substituted his own armed police for the feudal contingents. In Bundi some

relations of the Chief still hold large grants but without any independent jurisdiction. Bharatpur and Dholpur are Jat States in which the Chief's power is supreme and in the Muhammadan State of Tonk the Rajput land holders have been inevitably depressed while the Government is of the ordinary Muhammadan type. So that whereas in the north and west a ruling Chief would hardly break through the compact front which his clansmen could at once oppose to any serious political encroachment and has a dubious jurisdiction within the domains of his leading kinsmen in the east and south a Chief has his State more or less directly under his own executive power and a people of whom his clansmen form a small part. In the small Eastern State of Karauli however the clan system is still vigorous.

Around and below the great minor Chiefs and families are the kinsfolk who belong to the same sept of the clan and who hold land of more or less extent either independently of their head or on a sort of grant from him. In Western Rajputana there are large tracts of lands held by groups of Rajput proprietors who represent a settlement anterior to or at least coeval with that of the dominant clan which settlement may have been either that of an alien clan that has kept its lands undisturbed or of a distinct sept belonging to the ruling clan. Some of the alien clans have been brought in later by marriage alliances or by having come as a contingent to aid the Chief of the country in some hard fought war or distant expedition services for which they received an allotment of land. The heads of these alien families often hold high rank in the State.

The administrative business of a State usually falls into several different departments which are under hereditary officials—a very important class of which the members almost always belong to particular castes and families—rarely to a Rajput clan. In some States the highest offices belong by heritage to a great kinsman of the Chief though these offices are apt to become honorary as they have become in Europe and the real power gets into the hands of very acute instruments of the Chief's good pleasure. It is often imprudent to place much authority in the hands of a leading noble nor are the Thakurs usually qualified for the transaction of affairs while they would rather look down upon official duties unless accompanied by very substantial rank and influence. In fact the condition of internal government in Rajputana much resembles what has passed in Europe the ruler seeks to strengthen himself at the cost of the nobles the nobles are on the watch against the encroachments of the ruler and the officials are the astute men of business the *gens de la robe* of Europe expert in law and finance whose aid in such times has always been so essential to the ruler. As the tendency of all office in Rajputana is to become hereditary and as the right of the children and relations of an official to be provided for in the public service is universally recognized the Chief is always surrounded by a crowd of qualified claimants. Several of the official families are descended

from persons of the writing commercial castes who accompanied the earliest immigration of the ruling Chiefs into the country

The great estate holders, called the Thakurs, live most of the year in their forts on their own lands, and in the west they manage their own domains with little State interference, distributing justice and collecting their taxes and rents. When some complainant has interest enough to get an appeal seriously taken up at headquarters, or when some disorder or deed of notorious violence has created scandal, the ruling Chief interposes vigorously, though the matter is usually settled by a fine or a present. Where the Thakurs are most independent, they go little to Court, though there is usually a fixed period when each man of rank is bound to attend on his Chief, and on great occasions they all assemble.

Where their separate status and power have been much reduced, they gravitate towards the level of privileged courtiers, whose places in the Chief's presence and at ceremonies are regulated by very minute etiquette. But a turbulent noble of the old school does not much enjoy a visit to Court, where there are usually long outstanding accounts to settle with astute officials, he goes there well attended by kinsfolk, and fences himself in his town house, where he occasionally stood a siege in the last generation, and was sometimes murdered. It may be said that all the internal disorders of Rajputana since 1818, which were serious and widespread, up to recent years, have been caused entirely by disputes between the ruling Chiefs and their nobles, the Chiefs striving to always depress and break down the power of the great kinsmen, the nobles being determined to restrict the strength of their ruler. The Mahratta invasion and usurpations had much diminished the strength of the State's ruler, on the other hand, the English supremacy is favourable to him

port
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his
kinsmen and become an outlaw and leader of banditti. Usually these proceedings end in compromise and reconciliation.

* The above was written in 1879. It represents one view of the political history of Rajputana but it is not to be presumed that this view has the official concurrence either of the British Government or of His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.

ALWAR.

Historical Outline.

The rulers of Alwar belong to the Lalawat branch of the Naruka Rajputs, a branch of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, of whom the Maharaja of Jaipur is the head and they claim descent from Bar Singh, the elder son of Raja Uday Karan who succeeded to the Chiefship of Amber in 1367. Raja Uday Karan's eldest son, Bar Singh, gave up his rights of succession in favour of Nihar Singh the younger son, and received a grant of 8½ villages in the neighbourhood of Jaipur. Rao Naru, the grandson of Bar Singh, was the founder of the Naruka House and left five sons, of whom the eldest Rao Lala, was the ancestor of the ruling family of Alwar. His great grandson Rao Kalhan Singh, settled in what is now Alwar territory and received from Jaipur the grant of Macheri and other villages of which some were held by his successors till the time of Rao Partap Singh, who developed his little estate of two and a half villages into a principality and threw off his allegiance to Jaipur. Partap Singh having rendered great service to Jaipur by defeating the Jats at the battle of Maonda (1766), received permission to build a fort at Rajgarh near Macheri. Shortly afterwards he became practically independent, established other forts and ultimately, in November 1775, obtained possession of Alwar, which till then had been held by the Jats of Bharatpur. From this time Partap Singh was the ruler of Alwar.

Mahratta war entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government and rendered useful service to Lord Lake at the battle of Laswari. A treaty was made in 1803. In 1811, in consequence of the discovery of certain negotiations between Jaipur and Alwar, the Ruler was obliged to bind himself not to enter into political relations with other States. On Bakhtawar Singh's death in 1815, he was succeeded by Maharao Raja Viney Singh, whom he had intended to adopt and who was accepted as their Ruler by the Rajputs and the artillery (Golandaz). The succession was claimed on behalf of Bakhtawar Singh's illegitimate son, Balwant Singh, and after much dispute it was settled that Viney Singh should have the title and Balwant Singh the power. Eventually the British Government interfered to secure proper maintenance for Balwant Singh.

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were greatly curtailed seven years later owing to the misgovernment of the Ruler, and a Political Agent was again appointed to Alwar. Sheodan Singh died on the 11th October 1874 without leaving any legitimate descendant, lineal or adopted, and was succeeded by Mangal Singh, a

son of the Thakur of Thana, whose selection was supported by the Rajputs of twelve Kotris or Houses closely allied to the ruling branch Maharao Raja Sir Mangal Singh, G C S I, on whom the title of Maharaja was conferred in 1889, died on the 22nd May 1892, and was succeeded by his son Sawai Maharaj Sri Jey Singhji, who was born on the 14th June 1882, His Highness Maharaja Jey Singhji was created a K C S I, on the 1st January 1909, a K C I E on the 12th December 1911, a G C I E, on the 1st January 1919, and a G C S I, on the 3rd June 1924. He was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army on the 1st January 1915, and an Honorary Colonel on the 1st January 1921, and on this date the permanent local salute of the Maharaj, within the limits of the State and His Highness' personal salute were raised from 15 to 17 guns. His Highness attended the Imperial Conference held in London in 1923 as a representative of India. His Highness was married on the 8th December 1897 to the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sardul Singh of Kishengarh. Her Highness died on the 20th May 1921. On the 17th December 1919, His Highness married the daughter of the Jareja family of Rajpura in Kathiawar. His Highness' fourth widow is a lady from the Jhala family of Doa, in the Vankaner State, Kathiawar, whom he married on the 24th May 1930. The Maharani gave birth to a daughter (Shri Baijalal) on the 9th March 1931.

1937

Thar

Ruler of Alwar and succeeded Maharaja Jey Singh on the 22nd July 1937

The State has, on several occasions placed its forces at the disposal of the British Government. The Alwar State Forces were placed at the disposal of Government during the China War. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) in August 1914, the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government, and the Alwar State Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919 the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the frontier.

The Rulers of Alwar have a permanent salute of 15 guns and local salute of 17 guns.

THE RULER

His Highness Maharaja ^{Sawai} Tej Singhji Bahadur, the second son of Raja Ganga Singh of Srichandpur, was born on the 19th March 1911.

and under orders of the Government of India succeeded in 1935 to the Thikana of Thana displacing Narain Singh of the Para family who had been appointed Jagirdar in 1932 on the decease of Raja Ram Singh. Subsequently on the demise of Maharaja Jey Singhji in May 1937 His Highness' claim to the Alwar *Gaddi* was recognised by the Government of India and on the 29th July 1937 the announcement of his selection was made in a formal Darbar by the Hon'ble the Resident, Sir George

Page 11—

Add the following sentence after the words " His Highness was married
..... a member of the Jodhpur
Ruling house. " —

" Her Highness gave birth to a son and heir on the 17th June 1938 "

Jhalawar and Dhuva in Kathiawar, the Rathor families of Bikaner and Kishangarh and the Jareja families of Jamnagar, Khersara and Rajpura in Kathiawar

The genealogical table opposite shows the descent of the Ruling family of Alwar from Raja Udaī Karan of Amber (Jaipur).

LEADING PERSONAGES.

INTRODUCTION

RAO KALYAN SINGH had six sons of whom five left descendants into possession of separate lands. They are known as the Pan Thikanas (Bijwar, Paira, Palwa, Khera and Nizamnagar). Further offshoots of these Thikanas are known as the Bara Kotries. All members of these twelve houses take their seat in the Darbar on the right of the Ruler. In addition to these, the families of Disawat Lalawat Chatark and De ka Narul as are also seated on the right. Sambhandhis (relatives) and senior officials are seated on the left.

Among the families of nobles succession is by primogeniture and the eldest son succeeds to the Jagir. Most of the Jagirdars keep horses for State service. The Raja of Nimrana who is a feudatory of the State, pays a tribute in cash.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family*

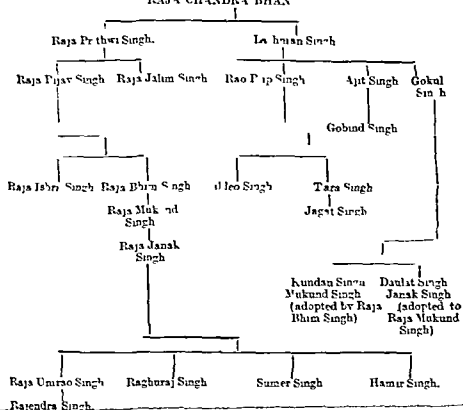
Nil

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars etc*

(1) Nimrana — RAJA UMRAO SINGH OF NIMRANA, Chauhan Rajput of the Sanl at sub clan and Kharak family, claims to be connected by descent with the famous Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi. Raj Deo sixth in descent from Madan Pal, who is said to have founded Mandawar in 1170 received the title of Raja for services performed and settled at Nimrana. The estate was formerly independent but together with the Kishengarh Parwana was given in 1803 by the British Government to Maharao Raja Balhatar Singh of Alwar. The Maharao Raja then conferred the district on Raja Chandrabhan subject to a payment of Rs 8,648 being the amount of tribute levied by the Mahrattas on Nimrana. Subsequently in 1805 in consequence of Chandra Bhan's rebellion the estate was resumed by Alwar, with the consent of the British Government, and held till 1815, when a portion of the area was restored to the Raja. In 1861 the then Raja rebelled against Alwar, but was immediately subdued and it was arranged in 1868 that the Raja was to exercise Civil and Criminal jurisdiction within his estate subject to any conditions the British Government might lay down, and that he was to pay an annual tribute to Alwar of one eighth of the total land revenue of the whole estate.

The estate which is situated in the north west of Alwar consists of 19 villages with an annual income of about Rs 45,000. The present holder of the estate is Raja Umrao Singh who succeeded his father the late Raja Janak Singh in 1932.

RAJA CHANDLA BHAN



Rajendra Singh
Page 13—

For the existing entry "(2) *Thana*" substitute:—

"The Jagir has been newly granted in favour of Maharaj Kumar Shri Yashwant Singhji on 11th August, 1941, and is under the management of a Committee specially appointed for the purpose."

purpose. and an elephant were also granted to him. The estate lies in the Nagarh Nazimut and consists of five villages (Thana Kalipahar Mohabbatpur, Kharkhara and Kherla) yielding an annual income of Rs 10,000. The Thikanah is responsible for the maintenance of 21 horses and enjoys Tazim.

(3) *Jaoli*.—RAO BAHADUR RAJA DURJAN SINGH OF JAOLI, is a Dasawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan. He was born in 1866 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His estate which consists of Jaoli, Baroh, Dulehpura and Pirthipura, lies 24 miles to the east of Alwar and yields an income of about Rs 12,000. Jaoli holds the mansab of Seh Hazari, the titles of Raja and Seh Sid Sawar, and

the time of the Maharaja's reign. The Tegirdar had three sons, Kal Singh (born in 1894) and Ragh Singh (born in 1919, leaving an infant son). Durjan Singh was appointed a member of the State Council in March 1897 and Finance Minister in 1916. He received the Kaiser Hind silver Medal on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar in 1903 and the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government of India on the 1st January 1904. He retired from the office of Finance Minister and Senior Minister of Council in November 1919 and was again appointed Advisory Minister in the State in 1933. He is a Member of the Consultative Council. The Thikana enjoys a Tax

(1) *Bigwar* —THAKUR KALYAN SINGH OF BIJWAR, a member of the Lalawat family of the Naruka sub-branch. He is a descendant of Thakur Zulim Singh, son of Rao Tej Singh, and holds an estate in the South of Alwar consisting of four villages and yielding an annual income of Rs. 7,000. The Thikana maintains 10 horses. The Kalyan Singh is the son of Thakur Madho Singh and grandson of Rao Singh of Jamalpur, a cousin of the late Thakur Lakhdar Singh of Bijwar by whom he was adopted, and on the latter's death in 1876 Ranjit Singh succeeded to the estate. Thakur Lakhdar Singh was a member of the Council of the State from 1863 to 1863 during the minority of Maharaja. He was invested as Ruler of the State in 1863. He resided at Jaipur and Ajmer. In 1866 he invaded Alwar but was unsuccessful and had to retire. In 1870 a further insurrection took place which ended in the formation of a Council of which Thakur Lakhdar Singh was a member, under the Presidency of the Political Agent. In 1876 after the death of Maharaja Shroddan Singh, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Garhi, having refused to present the customary *Nazar* to the newly invested Ruler he was banished from the State and eventually died at Ajmer.

Thakur Kalyan Singh succeeded on the death of his father in December 1916. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he obtained the Diploma, and was then taken to England by His Highness the Maharaja in May 1920 to complete his education at Cambridge. In December of the same year, however, he was recalled and after completing his education under a European tutor he was appointed A. D. C. to His Highness. On the 10th December 1921 he was granted the rank of Captain in the Alwar State Forces. He officiated for about a year and a half as Hakim Jagir. Later he became Assistant Home Minister. Until recently he held the appointment of Hakim, Deodhi Khas, and was a member of the Consultative Council. The Thikana is Tazimi.

(5) *Garhi* —THAKUR KARAN SINGH, OF GARHI born November 1891, a Dasawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhawaha branch, holds an estate consisting of 8 villages, situated in the South of Alwar and yielding an annual income of Rs. 10,000. The Thikana maintains 20 horses.

the second son of Naru Abher Ram and Anand Ram descendants of Dasa in the sixth generation are said to have left Jajpur for Dholpur in search of adventure. On their way they received an invitation from Maharao Raja Bahadwar Singh of Alwar to stay and protect the inhabitants of Maujpur a town now in the Lachmanpura Taluk from the plundering Meos. Accepting this proposal they built the fort of Garhi in the neighbouring hills and established themselves there. Thakur Mangal Singh the father of the present Jagirdar held the office of member of the State Council from December 1870 till his death in July 1901. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him in 1877 and he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in January 1900. He died on the 2nd July 1901 and was succeeded by Thakur Karim Singh until lately Home Minister and Member of the Consultative Council. The Thikana is Tazim.

(6) *Nizamnagar* —RAO BHAIRON SINGH OF NIZAMNAGAR, is a Naruka Kachhwaha Rajput of the Lalawat branch. The family of Pari which was originally settled in Jajpur, immigrated into Alwar in 1775 after Maharao Raja Partap Singh had established his independence and received the estate of Nizamnagar which is the present seat of the house. The hereditary title of Rao was conferred on the then Jagirdar by the Darbar. The estate consists of the village of Nizamnagar half of Berka and half of Behari, of the annual income of Rs 2000 and keeps up four horses for the service of the State. Rao Bhairon Singh succeeded his grandfather Rao Gopal Singh (who held the office of Member of the State Council for about 20 years) in 1911. He was born in 1901 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The Jagirdar enjoys a Tazim.

(7) *Khora* —The jagir of Khora consists of six villages namely, Khora, Malwah Nagli, Hassan, Kali Pihari, Khajruti and Moosampur, in the south west of Alwar. The Thikana maintains 27 horses for the service of the State. The Jagirdar who is a Lalawat Naruka Rajput claims his descent from Thakur Amir Singh, son of Rao Kalyan Singh. The Thikana is Tazim and the last Jagirdar, Thakur Daulat Singh having died without an heir it is managed by the Court of Wards pending a decision regarding the succession.

(8) *Para* —THAKUR PHUL SINGH OF PARA (born on 27th September 1888) is a Lalawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan and a descent of Thakur Sham Singh one of the sons of Rao Kalyan Singh. He holds an estate, consisting of 2½ villages, viz., Para, Gurod and Landa (*one fourth*) situated in the south east of Alwar. The estate maintains ten horses for the service of the State. Its annual income is Rs 5000.

The estate was confiscated by the Darbar in the time of the late Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Mangal Singh, because Thakur Sardul Singh, the then Jagirdar, refused to present Nazars to the new Maharaja. The Jagir was granted afresh to the present Thakur. He was educated

at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where also the two elder of his six sons have been educated. The Jagirdar is a Tazimī sardar.

(9) *Palwa*—THAKUR SULTAN SINGH OF PALWA, born in 1901, a Lalawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan, holds an estate consisting of four villages, Palwa, Kherkhara, Drouli and Kherni Khora, situated in the south east of Alwar. The estate maintains fourteen horses for the service of the State. The Thakur is the descendant of Thakur Isri Singh, one of the sons of Rao Kalyan Singh. He was adopted in 1907. He took his Diploma at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has worked as Hakim Punnya, Muafiat and Jagir. He is now Minister for Health and Education. The jagirdar is a Tazimī.

(10) *Khera*—THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH OF KHERA, born in 1888, a Lalawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan, holds an estate consisting of five villages situated in the south east of Alwar. The Jagirdar traces his descent from Thakur Mohan Singh, the second son of Thakur Amar Singh, one of the sons of Rao Kalyan Singh. In 1767, when Raja Jaswant Singh of Bharatpur, under the pretext of going on pilgrimage to Pushkar, invaded the Jaipur territory and, at the request of the Maharaja of Jaipur, Rao Raja Pratap Singh of Alwar opposed him, Thakur Mangal Singh, accompanied the Rao Raja and was wounded by a bullet at Maonda in Jaipur. In the time of His Highness Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh Khera was given to Thakur Mangal Singh in return for Chillour and other villages held by him.

The present Thakur was adopted when he had not completed his sixth year of age. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer, and received Settlement training in the Lahore District. He has worked for several years as Assistant Chief Revenue Officer of the State and Hakim Deodhi Khars and is now Home Minister. The Thakur is Tazimī.

(11) *Butiana*—RAO SRI NARAYAN HALDIA OF BUTIANA, is a descendant of Rao Daulat Ram who migrated from Jaipur to Alwar with Rao Raja Pratap Singh, the founder of the State, and was his right hand man in many fights.

Rao Daulat Ram's successors, Rao Hari Narayan and Rao Har Bux, held the post of Commander in Chief in the State.

The present Rao's grandfather, Rao Har Bux, served the State in this capacity for a long time and was also officer in charge of the Jagir Department. Muza (village) Butiana and some plots of Muafi land in Malakhara, Alwar and Alai were granted to the ancestors of the Muafidar at various times. Rao Sri Narayan has a Tazim with the title of Rao from the Darbar and has held the appointment of Naib (assistant) Muntazim Jagir and Hakim Muafiat and Punya Departments. He is now Muafiat Teshakhana.

(12) *Churahi*—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DHABAI GANESHI LAL, C I E, MANTRA PRAVIN OF CHURAHITI, is a grandson of Dhabai

(18) *Chimraoli*—THAKUR SAWAI SINGH OF CHIMRAOLI, a Gaur Rajput, was adopted from Kali Pahari in Luchhmangarh Nizammat. He was educated at Alwar and at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Thakur Hathu Singh, a former Jagirdar of Chimraoli, refused to pay Nazar to him. The estate cor

annual income of Rs 10,000. It maintains 15 horses for the service of the State and enjoys a Tazim. The Thikana is at present under the management of the Court of Wards.

(19) *Salpur*—THAKUR REWAT SINGH OF SALPUR (born in 1890) is a Jaitawat Rathor Rajput and holds an estate of seven villages yielding an annual income of Rs 13,000. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has one son Gopal Singh, born in 1910. Thakur Bijay Singh, the ancestor of the Jagirdar, migrated to Alwar from Bagri in Jodhpur in 1773 in the time of Rao Paja Partab Singh, whose mother was Thakur Bijay Singh's sister. The Rao Raja granted a Jagir to his eldest son Pahar Singh, and two other Jagirs to his remaining two sons. The Thikana is a Tazim and maintains 22 horses for the service of the State. The present Jagirdar served as an A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja and as Munsarim Toshakhana. He is now retired from State service.

(20) *Taseeng*—The estate of Taseeng is divided into 4 Panas (parts). The principal owners of each of the Panas now are—THAKUR RAM NATH SINGH Tazim Sardar and Tikai (born 1858), THAKUR BIJAY SINGH (born 1867), THAKUR SURAT SINGH (born 1861) AND THAKUR GANGA SINGH. They are Bargujar Rajputs, the descendants of Udat Singh, their common ancestor, who first came from Patan and settled here. They maintain 28 horses for the service of the State. Thakur Surat Singh died and his share was amalgamated with that of Ram Nath Singh the Tikai.

(21) *Bijwar Chauhan*—THAKUR DLVI SINGH OF BIJWAR CHAUHAN (born 1902) was a Chauhan Rajput who died in 1935 and the mutation case is pending. His ancestors held the villages of Bijwar, Bichli and Pahal on Istimari tenure from the time of the Moghul Emperors. In 1803, while Maharaja Raja Bahadur Singh was on the Gaddi, Bijwar and Bichli were converted into a jagir in the name of Thakur Ajmer Singh on condition that 10 horses were maintained for the service of the State. The village of Pahal is still held on Istimari tenure. The Jagirdar is Tazim.

(22) *Tatarpur*—THAKUR MADAN GOPAL SINGH, born in September 1926 succeeded his father Thakur Madho Singh in 1935. He is a Chauhan Rajput. The Thikana is Tazim and is under the management of the Court of Wards.

(23) *Sikhmanheri* —THAKUR PARTAB SINGH OF SUKHMAN HERI was a Jaitawat Rathor belonging to the family of Salpur and Rasulpur Jagirdars. His ancestor, Indar Singh, was originally granted the village of Barera in Tijara in 1804, but this was subsequently, in 1827, exchanged for Sukhmanheri. The Thukana maintains 11 horses for State service and enjoys a Tazim. Thakur Partab Singh died in 1935 and the mutation case is pending.

(24) *Rasulpur* —THAKUR DHARA SINGH OF RASULPUR, (born 19/8) belongs to the Jaitawat Rathor clan. His ancestor, Jawan Singh immigrated into Alwar from Jodhpur and his (Jawan Singh's) son Hanik Singh received the village of Rasulpur as Jagir in 1838. His family was connected by marriage with the ruling family of Alwar. The Jagir after studying in the Nobles' School, Alwar, joined the Mayo College and remained there till April 1926. He has undergone military training in the Jey Paltan and Mangal Lancers. He is a Tazim Sardar and was in the State Service. The Thukana maintains 4 horses for State service.

(25) *Bamanheri (Langarur)* —THAKUR MADHO SINGH OF BAMANHERI was born in 1908. He is a descendant of Balwant Singh Rathor Medhi of Kuchawan in Jodhpur. Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Kuchawan made him the Thakur of Kuchawan this Jagir. The present Jagirdar succeeded as a student at the Mayo College,

(26) *Mailheri* —THAKUR PARTAB SINGH OF MAIL KHERI the present Jagirdar belongs to the Jadon family of Bankwari in the Alwar State and is a descendant of Jai Singh, whose daughter was married to Rao Raja Partab Singh and to whom the Jagir was granted in 1795. The Jagir maintains four horses for State service and enjoys a Tazim.

(27) *Jiraoli* —THAKUR PHIM SINGH OF JIRAOLI is a Rathor Chanda at Rajput whose ancestor Sheo Singh immigrated into the State from Kothian in Mehar in the time of Rao Raja Partab Singh who married a sister of Sheo Singh. The estate yields an annual income of Rs. 1200. The Jagir is Tazim.

(28) *Mandawar* —RAO USUF ALI KHAN OF MANDAWAR belongs to the family of Chuhra Pyguts who embraced Islam during the reign of Firoz Shah King of Delhi in 1412 A.D. The family was granted the villages of Hadaheri and Bawad on Istimrar tenure some land in Mandawar for the purpose of planting a garden and a cash allowance by way of Nankar—the grants being sanctioned in the name of Rao Nahar Khan at the time of the foundation of the State. He is now Sardar in waiting to His Highness and is also a Member of the Consultative Council. The Rao is a Tazim Sardar.

(29) *Mukandpura* —The Thikana has been resumed

(30) *Kalyanpura* —THAKUR NARAIN SINGH, OF KALYANPURA, a Jadon Rajput is a descendant of Shumbhu Singh, who was granted a Jagir and Tazim in 1824. The Thikana enjoys Tazim.

(31) *Intola* —The question of the succession to this Thikana is under the consideration of the Darbar.

(32) *Kesroli* —THAKUR NARENDRA SINGH OF KESROLI, the origin of the Jagir of Kesroli dates from 1831 when Kesroli together with Jugiwar was granted to Gulab Singh Rarawat Sisodia Rajput of the Mewar family by Maharao Raja Vinay Singh. When Thakur Bhim Singh died without heir in May 1918 the Jagir lapsed to the State. It was granted afresh to Thakur Bhawan Singh, the village Jugrawar being exchanged for Narka. The Jagir yields an annual income of Rs. 7,500 and maintains four horses for State service. The Thikana was granted a Tazim in May 1916. Thakur Bhawan Singh died in 1935 and the mutation was sanctioned in favour of Thakur Narendra Singh. He held the appointment of Naib Hakim Punnya for some time and is now Munsarim Toshakhana. He has been sent to Gurgaon District for training as a Revenue Officer.

(33) *Mannaka*.—The Thikana has been resumed

(34) *Naharpur* —THAKUR SULTAN SINGH, NAHARPUR, a Shekhawat Khawaswal Rajput and maternal uncle of Khawas Ramlal of Burja, was granted a personal Tazim in 1917, and the Jagir of Dewakhari in 1919. The estate maintains two horses for State service. The Jagirdar has held several offices in the State. His Jagir was resumed and he was granted afresh the Jagir of Naharpur and Desula in 1922. He worked for some time as Hakim Deodhi Khas and Munsarim Feel Khana.

BANSWARA.

Historical Outline.

The origin of the Banswara family, which is an off shoot from that of Dungarpur is thus given in a former Gazetteer the author of which has taken his facts from a local chronicle —

The Maharawals of Banswara are a junior branch of that family of the Sisodia clan of Rajputs which is now ruling in Dungarpur from which they separated about the year 1530. At that period, and for many years previously the whole country, which now comprises the two States of Banswara and Dungarpur was known as Bagar, and was under the dominion of the family of the Sisodias which still holds Dungarpur though the Chief's control over the lawless Bhils inhabiting the wilder part of the territory was merely nominal. Ude Singh who came to power in A. D. 1503, had two sons, the elder named Prithwi Raj and the younger Jagmal. He himself marched under his kinsman, Rana Sanga of Chitor, against the Emperor Babar, and was killed at the great battle of Khanua in 1527. After his death his territory was divided between his two sons and the descendants of the two families are the present chiefs of Dungarpur and Banswara. Whether this division was made amicably or by force is not clear. There is a tradition that Ude Singh ordered it to be made before he died. There is another legend that Jagmal Singh his son was left for dead on the battle field, but recovered and on returning to his country was disowned as an imposter. Thereupon he took refuge in the hills to the north of the present site of Banswara and having collected a body of followers began to make incursions into his brother's territory. This asylum is still known as Jagmal. It is related that Jagmal's first acquisition of territory came about in this wise. In those days there reided to the east of the Mahi river a powerful nobleman who hardly deigned to acknowledge the authority of the ruler of Dungarpur. His estate was known as that of Kuanva. With him Jagmal speedily came into collision and a protracted feud ensued. After harassing each other for a number of years, they at length became reconciled and on the death of the old Thakur of Kuanva Jagmal gained possession of his estate without opposition. Having thus obtained a firm foot hold he turned his arm against the Bhils who held nearly the whole of the country now constituting Banswara. Where the town of Banswara now stands there was a large "Phil pal", or colony under a powerful chief named Wasna and against him Jagmal directed his principal attack. Wasna was killed during the storming of his "pal" his followers were routed and his lands passed into the hands of his Rajput conquerors. The name Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara.

Jagmal now transferred his residence to Banswara, whence he continued his forays against Dungarpur and the Bhils. In Dungarpur Ude Singh had been succeeded by his elder son Prithwi Raj,

and the two brothers, finding their continual border warfare intolerable agreed to abide by the arbitration of the Raja of Dhar as to the partition of their lands. Accordingly in 1529 the river Mahi was fixed as the boundary between the two States of Dungarpur and Banswara, which since that date have remained perfectly distinct and independent of one another.

Other records relate that the Chief of Bagar, Ude Singh, divided his territory at his death between his two sons, Prithwi Raj and Jagmal."

Of subsequent Rulers, two only are worthy of mention, namely, Kushal Singh, who, towards the end of the 17th century is said to have wrested from the Bhils the country in the south east, and called it Kushalgarh after himself and Prithwi Singh (1747-86) who invaded and

its ruler with in the south tively by the Raos of Kushalgarh and of Garhi two of the principal nobles of the State. Towards the end of the 18th century, Banswara became more or less subject to the Mahrattas, and paid tribute to the Raja of Dhar. In 1812, the then Ruler, anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the MAHRATTAS offered to become tributary to the British Government. In 1818 a definite treaty was made, and soon afterwards the tribute, formerly paid to the Mahratta Chief of Dhar, was transferred to the British Government.

Maharawal Pirthi Singh, the 14th Ruler of Banswara died in the year 1786, leaving four sons, of these the eldest, Bijey Singh succeeded his father, the second, Bakhat Singh, received the Jagir of Khandu, and the third Kushal Singh that of Surpur, and the 4th Ram Singh that of Tejpur. Maharawal Bijey Singh was succeeded by his son Maha-

BANSWARA. Subsequently by his grandson Bhawan Singh who or brother. The nearest relative, according to the records was thus the eldest descendant of Bakhat Singh. The Chauhans who were then the most powerful State fearing the rivalry of the Khandu uncle, Bahadur Singh, the Second son of Maharawal Ram Singh of Tejpur on the north of what was going on. Bahadur Singh adopted from the Junior branch of Surpur,

'a. 22, para 4, 1
"ough".

'ag-2, para 4, line

Lachman Singh
Singh of Surpur
Lachman Singh son of Maharawal Lachman Singh was married twelve times and at his death left three sons. Maharawal Lachman Singh was succeeded by his son Shambhu Singh who was married nine times and at his death on the 27th December 1913, left eight sons and two daughters. The youngest of the sons Maharaj Siraji Singh died on the 16th October 1926. Maharawal Shambhu Singh was succeeded by his eldest son the present Maharawal Shri Sir Pirthi Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. L. on the 8th January 1914.

3—
 substitute in lines 2-4 "the sixth in descent from the founder, is Shanker
 who was born on January 30th, 1900" for "the fifth in descent from
 under is Itaghnath Singh who was born on the 6th August 1881".

The Ruler

23—
 add on the 29th March 1939 "substitut
 March 1939".

He is a Rajput of the
 Urya Uhelot Sub Division of the Sisodiya clan, and was educated at
 Mayo College, Ajmer. He was married first to the daughter of His
 Highness ~~Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. Maharaja of Sirohi~~
~~who died on the 21st December 1900, after giving birth to the present~~
~~Maraj, Raj Kumar Shree Chandra Veer Singh. His Highness was then~~
~~married to the daughter of the late Maharaja of the Danta State. The~~
~~and Maharaja also died on the 25th March 1916, leaving two daughters~~
~~and one son but the son Maharaj Kumar B. Jendra Singh breathed his~~
~~19 days after his mother's death. His Highness was then married~~
~~to the late Thakur Sahib of Mahanagar and to the~~
 Ruler

e 23—
 Page 23, para 2, line 15—Substitute "Maha in Kathiawar" for "Ma
 hyrat"
 Page 23, para 3, line 5—Add after "December 1936" "and with a secepi
 on the 29th March 1939"

Page 23—
 BANSWARA
 Under the heading "Ruler" add "R" to the Ruler's name
 For the paragraph relating to the Heir
 apparent Maharaj Raj Kumar
 daughter
 daughter
 son or
 son d
 20th October 1

LLA:

The leading men of Ban
and a few office bearers. The
they hold jagirs from the Darb
particular office. The Diwan
years

As in Mewar, there seen
first grade called "Solah" at
The Jagirdars of Chanduji
Daulatpura Khandu, Surpur
a fourth grade called "Garha"
the Jagirdars of Khandu, Sur
the front row on the left and
Chandujika Garha Pipalda, (C
their seats in the front row o
Maharaj Kumars. Of the 1

below the 1st grade on the
Bandhus

Below them sit the Garha-

The "Bhaus" are all Sisodras

The following are the principal nobles —

Sisodias

- 1 Maharaj ~~Kumar~~ Shri Nirpat Singh of Kalinjera
- 2 Maharaj Hrishchandra Singh of Chanduji ka Garha
- 3 Maharaj Lal Singh of Pipalda
- 4 Maharaj Madan Singh of Sarwin
- 5 Maharaj Chhatra Singh of Gori Tejpur
- 6 Maharaj Kishore Singh of Daulatpura
- 7 Maharaj Digvijai Singh of Sagrod
- 8 Maharaj ~~Raghunath~~ ^{Chandani} Singh of Khandu
- 9 Maharaj Bhartendra Singh of Surpur
- 10 Maharaj ~~Singh~~ ^{gaurant} Singh of Tejpur
- 10H Saktawat Dalpat Singh of Kushalपुरा

Chauhans

- 11 Thakur Pratap Singh of Molan
- 12 Thakur ~~Raj~~ ^{Pindar} Singh of Metwala
- 13 ~~Thakur Himmat Singh of Gori Ras~~
- 14 Thakur ~~Sardar Singh of Gamora~~
- 15 Thakur ~~Gajjan Singh~~

- 16 *Thakur Durga Narain Singh of Khara Rohania.
 17 †Thakur Umed Singh of Nawagron
 18 Thakur Sujan Singh of Maur.

Page 25— Rathors.

Under the heading "Rathors" for entry "20 Rao Ranjit Singh substitute "20 Rao Harendra Kumar Singh of Kushalgarh"

- 21 Thakur Lichman Singh of Udwar

The Maharaj of Khandu is descended from Maharawal Prithi
Page 25—

Narrative account under head "Rathors", line 4—Substitute Jaswant Singh of Tejpur is his uncle's son" for "Maharaj Shank Tejpur is his uncle"

war mainly the Chaudhary Rathors an claim descent from Raja thwi Raj of Delhi, and are said to have migrated from the neighbour-
 hood of Simbhar when defeated by the Muhammedans. Of the Rathor
 bles, the Rao of Kushalgarh is a Ramawat while the Thakurs of
 pinath ka Gurha and Odwara are Mertias, and are connected with the
 ling family of Marwar. The brothers and nobles of the Solah grade
 accorded Tazim. Succession to a Jagir is governed by the Law of
 mogenture, younger sons are provided with maintenance. All Jagir-
 s have to render personal and other services when required by the
 rbar. Tribute is paid by all except the Jagirdars of Kushalpur and
 nahra

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family*

His Highness has the following ^{three} sons and ^{one} brother ^{Suryaveer Chhapra}
 (1) MAHARAJ RAJ KUMAR SHREE CHANDRA VEER
 SINGH Her Apparent ^{Hammur's father}

(2) MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI NARPAT SINGH, Jagirdar
 of Kalamara ^{Kuma Shri Bhawipat}

(3) MAHARAJ KISHORE SINGH, Jagirdar
 Chandpur, ^{Naipet} Ka Gurha

(4) MAHARAJ KISHORE SINGH

under head "Members of the Ruling Family".

delete "(5) Maharaj Madan Singh, Jagirdar of Sarwan" and read (6)-

7. (7) MAHARAJ KISHORE SINGH, Jagirdar of Baulatpur.

7 (8) MAHARAJ SHANKER SINGH

* He is also Thakur of Thakarda in Dangarpur

† He is also Thakur of Mandor in Dangarpur

(ii) Nobles and Sardars, etc

The following nobles alone call for separate notice -

1 *Kushalgarh* — ^{*Hareswar Kanwar*} RAO ~~RANJIT~~ SINGH OF KUSHALGARH is a Rathor Rajput of the Ramawat sub clan. While a feudator of Banswara to whom he pays tribute and renders certain services the position of the Rao is analogous to that of the mediatised Chief in Central India and he corresponds direct in all matters with the Political Agent. The Chiefship, which is populated almost entirely by Bhils consists of ~~234~~ ²³² villages situated to the south of Banswara. The annual income is estimated at about Rs 1,00,000. In addition to the tribute of Rs 550 a year paid to Banswara Rs 602 8 are paid annually to Putlam on account of the Jagir of Khara comprising 60 villages granted by that State in 1782. The Kushalgarh family descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great grandson Askaran obtained the grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb. The distinctive name of Ramawat by which the sub clan is known is derived from Ram Singh the sixth in descent from Rao Jodha. Ram Singh was killed about 1631 in a war between the Chauhans of Banswara and the Rathors regarding the succession to the Gadi of Banswara which was disputed between the son of a Chauhan and the son of a Rathor Rani. The latter eventually gained the day. The title of Rao was conferred

1910 He married in June 1900 the daughter of Rana Nahar Singh of Kadana (Rewa Kantha Agency) who died leaving no issue behind her. He then married in March 1909 the daughter of Rawat Man Singh of Bans (Mewar) by whom he has a son who died in 1933 leaving

1924 who is being also four daughters — the eldest of whom is married to Maharaj Sheodan Singh of Sheorati (Mewar), and the other two to the Rajas of Dhunkanel and Dampara (Behar). In 1917 the Rao married the daughter of Rao Sawai Singh of Kundla (Jhalawar State) by whom he has three sons — Bharat Singh, Udainarain Singh and Ramchandra Singh and one daughter. ~~The Rao has two brothers, Laxman Singh and Chhatar Singh, born in 1892 and 1897 respectively, one uncle Jaswant Singh, born in 1861, and two cousins.~~ The family of the Rao is closely connected with that of the Rathor Raja of Jhabua. On the occasion of the succession of a new Rao to the Kushalgarh Chiefship the ceremony of Talwar Bandi (investiture by buckling on a sword) is performed by the Raja who attends at Kushalgarh for this purpose.

In consequence of gross maladministration of Rao Ranjit Singh the administration since September 1937 is being carried on under the supervision of the Resident at Mewar and Political Agent at Southern Rajputana States.

Substitute "one of the first class nobles" for "a premier noble"
ine 2

In lines 26 30 for "The present Rao . . . Wards' su
'The present Rao Indarjeet Singh who was born in July 1936, is the
ate Rao Himmat Singh of Garhi who died on the 14th February 1939
o his minority the estate is under the management of the Courts of
if the State"

In lines 8 10 in item 3 Khandu —

for "Maharaj Shanker Singh . . . Ganga Singh su
"Maharaj Shanker Singh, who was born on the 30th J
1900, succeeded his father Maharaj Raghunath Singh wi
on the 16th March 1928. The present Maharaj has tw
ga Singh'
Singh" for 'Prithi Singh' in

of Banswara, comprises 106
23,400 In consideration of the si
a junior branch of the family the tribute was reduced
Maharaj Bahadur Singh Maharaj
succeeded his father Mah
1938 The present Majar:

7 400 a year
14 is the son of the late
pr on the latter's death on the . . .
power in October 1936 He married the daughter of the Rao Raja
Ludata in the Jaipur State to whom a son was born in July 1936

3 Khandu — ^{Shankar} MAHARAJ RAGHUNATH SINGH OF KHANDU,
a Sisodia Rajput descended from Maharawal Prithi Singh (1747-86)
account of the origin and descent of the family has been given in the
torical outline The Estate, which is situated to the east of Banswara,
comprises one hundred and six villages with an annual income of
2,440 In consideration of the succession to the estate of the junior
nch of the family the tribute was reduced to a nominal sum of
200 8 by Maharawal Bahadur Singh Maharaj ^{Shankar} Raghunath Singh
born on the 16th August 1881, and succeeded his grandfather Fatch
gh in 1890 He has a son ^{Shankar Singh}
who died on the 16th March 1938 The present Maharaj has two sons Bhupal and

4 Molan — THAKUR PRATAB SINGH OF MOLAN, is a Chauhan
put of the Kahanmalote clan, and is in point of descent the leading
le of Bar . . .
t side of
ion of th
whom a considerable portion of the Estate was confiscated and trans
CG Rajkot

ferred to Garhi, Molan was the most important Estate in Banswara being worth about a lakh of rupees. The present value of the thirty villages to which it has been reduced is only Rs 4,357. A sum of Rs 4.8-4 is payable to the Darbar on account of tribute. Thakur Pratap Singh, who was born in 1901, succeeded to the Estate in March 1911.

(iii) *Chief Official*

BHARATPUR.

Historical Outline.

The founder of the present ruling house of Bharatpur was a Jat Landholder by name Churaman who built two petty forts in the villages of Thun and Sinsini a little south of Dig from which he organised marauding expeditions and even ventured to harass the rear of the Imperial Army on the occasion of Aurangzeb's expedition into the Deccan. Churaman was overcome by the Ruler of Amber, Jai Singh expelled from his territories and succeeded by his nephew Raja Badan Singh whose eldest son Suraj Mal subsequently assumed the title of Maharaja and established himself at Bharatpur, where he took a large part in the numerous hostilities between the Mughals, and extended his borders until they included Agra. He was killed in 1763 by the Mughals while attempting to force a claim which he had put forward to the Faujdari (military governorship) of Faridkot. His successor, Maharaja Jawahar Singh, while on his way back from Pushkar pilgrimage was attacked by the Maharaja of Amber, but fought his way safely to Bharatpur. He was however murdered at Agra in 1768. On his death, as Kanwar Nahr Singh his next brother had already died his next surviving brother, Ratan Singh occupied the *gadi* but was also murdered after a very short reign. During the time of Nawal Singh and Ranjit Singh, the third and fourth surviving sons of Suraj Mal Najaf Khan stripped the Jats of all their possessions except the fort of Bharatpur and territory yielding an annual income of nine lakhs of rupees, which at the intercession of Suraj Mal's widow, he allowed Ranjit Singh to keep. On the death of Najaf Khan in 1782 Scindhia seized all Ranjit Singh's territories including Bharatpur, but again the widow interceded in her son's behalf and Scindhia restored eleven districts yielding ten lakhs of rupees, to which three more yielding four lakhs were subsequently added for services rendered to General Perron.

These fourteen parganas now constitute the State of Bharatpur. Subsequently Ranjit Singh entered into an alliance with Scindhia against Jaipur and thereby obtained the cession of Dig which had been held by the Emperor since its capture by Najaf Khan and eleven parganas yielding a revenue of ten lakhs of rupees.

On the termination of the Mahratta War in 1803, the British Government concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who, with 5000 horses had joined General Lake at Agra and thereby contributed to Scindhia's defeat. In return for this service he received a grant of the districts of Kishangarh, Katawa, Riwar, Gokul and Sahar. Immediately afterwards, however, while in alliance by treaty with the British Government, he entered into secret correspondence with Jaswant Rao Holkar, who was then at War with the British Government, and offered him every

kind of encouragement and support. At the battle of Dig in November 1804, the Bharatpur Troops, which the Raja declared to have been assembled for co-operation with the British, were actually engaged against them and the fort opened a damaging fire upon the British Army. After the battle, Holkar took refuge in this stronghold, and all the resources of the State were openly employed on his side. A siege thereupon took place. Ranjit Singh, after a memorable defence, in the course of which he repelled four assaults with a loss to the besiegers of 3 000 men, finally made overtures for peace. These were accepted on the 4th May 1805, and a new treaty was concluded, by which he agreed to pay an indemnity of twenty lakhs of rupees, seven of which were subsequently remitted, and was guaranteed in possession of the territories which he had held previously to the accession of the British Government. The parganas granted to him in 1803 were resumed. Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in 1805 leaving four sons: Randhir Baldeo, Pirthi and Lachman. The eldest Randhir, who succeeded him, died in 1823 and was followed by his brother Baldeo, who died after about eighteen months. His son, Balwant, then six years of age, was recognised by the Government but was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin Durjan Sal. A force, which started from Delhi in support of the rightful heir, was recalled by the order of the Government who did not consider that its recognition of him involved any obligation to support him by arms. Eventually, however, when the disputed succession threatened a protracted war, it was determined to depose the usurper and reinstate Balwant Singh. After a siege that extended over nearly six weeks, Bharatpur was stormed by Lord Combermere on the 18th January 1826 and was dismantled. Durjan Sal was arrested and sent to Allahabad, from where he was transferred to Benares and Maharaja Balwant Singh was restored to the Gaddi under the regency of his mother and the superintendence of a Political Agent. The Rani was removed in 1826 and the ministers were formed into a Council of Regency. In 1835 Balwant Singh was put in charge of the Administration and ruled till his death in 1853 when he was succeeded by his infant son, Maharaja Jaswant Singh.

During the days of the Mutiny, the Bharatpur State rendered loyal assistance to the British Government. Bharatpur troops attacking and dispersing the mutineers whenever they appeared in the vicinity of the Bharatpur State. The State was administered by a Council under the Political Agent till 1872, when the Maharaja was invested with full governing powers.

Maharaja Jaswant Singh died on 12th December 1893 after a rule of forty years and was succeeded by his son Ram Singh from whom, however, owing to his intemperate habits, governing powers were taken in 1899.

In June 1900 Maharaja Ram Singh shot his servant dead and was deposed from the gaddi. His infant son Kishan Singh who was born on the 4th October 1899 from the late Maharani Girraj Kaur, second wife of Ram Singh, was proclaimed Maharaja on the 27th August

1900 The State during his minority was administered as in Jaswant Singh's inf. Agent, Ea the Mayo (when he s after gain with full powers of administration by His Excellency the Viceroy

BHARATPUR

The Ruler

Page 31—

Substitute the following for the last sentence in paragraph 2 under head —

'Capt Alexander relinquished charge from the 31st December and Mr C R Latimer, ICS, an officer of the Punjab Civil Service

Substitute "He was relieved of his duties on 22nd October 1930. The State is now administered by a Council of State of which His Highness is President after the sentence "Captain Alexander relinquished 5th J 1939" in paragraph 2

son Maharaja Brijendra Singh, the present minor Maharaja His Maharani the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Faridkot, also died on 18th August 1929 His second daughter, Maharaj Kumari Bibiji Brij died on the 19th May 1930 at Mussoorie The Rulers of Bharatpur have a permanent salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 19 guns

THE RULER

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI BRIJENDRA SAWAI BRIJENDRA SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JANG, OF BHARATPUR was born on the 1st December 1918 and succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 27th March 1929

Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Aycock, I A, held charge as his tutor and guardian till 11th November, 1929, when at the time of his departure to Europe along with his three brothers he was placed under the guardianship of Mr Tudor Owen, ICS, of the Bombay Presidency From 1st August, 1930, Capt. A. G. S. Alexander, I A, took over in England as Tutor and guardian to His Highness the Maharaja who returned to India on the 24th November, 1930 The State is at present under a minority administration, conducted by a Council of State of which Major C. P. Hazleck, O.B.E., M.C., is the President.

The genealogical table opposite shows the descent of the Ruling Family and other relatives

LEADING PERSONAGES

(i) *Me*

1 Rao Raja Shri Gurr
is being educated at Haridwar
He is a student

2, Rao Raja Shri Edu
is being educated at Malabar
He has a very low - on 25th Dec. 1942

3 Rao Raja Shri Gurray Saran Singh, His Highness' fourth brother
is being educated at Wellington College in England

(ii) Nobles and Sardars

to after his brothers

~~1. The next of kin of the Maharaja other than his minor brother~~
(ii) Nobles and Sardars—

For 'The next of kin till 25th May 1932'

Entry 1 substitute "The next of kin"

new is Raoji Yaduraj Sin
gh and a grandson of his
6 years and worked

Council of State, till 25th May 1932

~~2. Raoji Girdhari~~

2 Raoji Girdhari Saran Singh is a descendant of Maharaja Raoji Singh

3 Thakur Brijendra Singh is a descendant of the Weir Family being in the progeny of Rao Pratap Singh the 6th son of Raja Badu Singh. Rao Pratap Singh quarrelled with his brother Maharaja Sur Mal and sided with the Mughals the then enemies of the State. He was given the title of Raja by the Mughal Emperor and was granted 3 Muhals but the Maharaja of Bharatpur later on defeated him and annexed the territory. The family was then granted a Jagir but the title of Raja was never formally recognized. Brijendra Singh was educated at the Mayo College and receives a cash allowance from the State.

4 The Thakurs of the so called Solah (sixteen) Kotris are all among the Maharaja's relatives. They hold some 27 villages yielding an aggregate income of Rs 40,000 per annum. It is a tradition of the Puling Family of the State that in case of failure of direct heir the adoption to the Gaddi must be made from among these Thakurs. This privilege constitutes their sole title to distinction.

5 The Baladur Dhau Bakhshi Raghuraj Singh CIE is a Gujjar and the most important and notable representative of the old Bakhshi family, members of which have for several generations been holding important offices in the State. His uncle Dattu Gulab Singh, B.

age of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh when an infant and was an
 member of the Administration under the then Political Agents
 (u) Nobles and Sardars

Pages 32-33—

~~Paragraphs 5 and 6 Deleted~~

~~Item 1—Substitute "Rai Bahadur" for "Rai Sahib" before "Lal~~

~~Lal Batra~~

~~Item 7—Substitute "Mr C R Latimer, I.C.S., Guardian to His Highness the minor Maharaja" for the existing entry~~

He formerly served in the Indian Army in
 tive service in East Africa during the War and, in recognition of his
 meritorious services there he was made a Companion of the Indian
 Empire. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on him on the
 occasion of the Delhi Durbar in 1911. He was invalided in East Africa
 and returned to India in the end of 1916. He was appointed Recruiting
 Officer in 1917 and did good work in that capacity.

~~M. & A. S. (iii) Chief Officials~~

~~1 Major C R Haycock, O.B.E., M.C., I.A., President, Council
 of State, Bharatpur~~

~~2 Rai Sahib Lala Ram Lal Batra~~

~~Page 33— Insert "O B E" after "S"~~

Under the heading (iii) Chief Officials in item
 "Lieutenant Colonel Chowdhry Ghamandi Singh" sub-
 "Kanjor Nara Singh"

Item 6—Substitute the words 'K. L. Jhanjee Esquire, I.S.E., Retired
 the words Mr W D McD Cruickshank, O.B.E.'

Page 33—

Item 8—Add "Rai Sahib" before "Lala Narsingh Das Chokra, Finan-
 Secretary and Accountant General"

Item 9—Delete this entry and renumber the other items accordingly

Item 10 (renumbered item 9)—Substitute "Comptroller of Palaces"
 'Assistant Tutor and Guardian to His Highness the minor Maharaja' against
 the name of Captain Chaudhri Govind Singh

~~dent and Secretary to the Council of State~~
~~3 28 Captain Chowdhry Govind Singh, Assistant Tutor and~~
~~Guardian to His Highness the minor Maharaja~~

Page 34—

In entry 10 for " Lala Kunwar Bahadur Mathur, B A , LL B " substitute "
 byam Lal, M A , LL B "

Medical Officer.

Page 34—

W E. Fleming

Item ¹¹~~13~~ (renumbered item 12) ~~Substitute~~ " Lt -Colonel Kunwar
 Singh, Officer Commanding Jaswant Household Infantry " for the e
 entry.)

Commanding, Jaswant Household Infantry

12 ~~13~~ Khan Bahadur Munshi Ikram-ul-Haq, Superintendent o
 Police

13 ~~14~~ Rai Sahib Babu Jugal Bihari, M A , Director of Public Ins
 truction

and Rs 25 000 in cash. Of these villages Babalwas was transferred to the Bikaner State's jurisdiction on the 20th June 1905 and Rattakhara on the 15th August 1906. The title of Maharaja was conferred on Raj Anup Singhji by the Emperor Aurangzeb in recognition of the service rendered by him at the siege of Golkunda. The present titles of the Bikaner Rulers were conferred by the Emperor Ahmad Shah on Maharaja Gaj Singhji in 1752.

The first intercourse that is known to have taken place between the British Government and Bikaner dates from 1808 when Mr Elphinstone the British Envoy at Kabul passed through Bikaner on his way to Afghanistan. In 1818 an insurrection arose supported from outside but was quelled with the aid of the British Government. A formal treaty was then signed in 1818 with the Government of the Marquis of Hastings by which the integrity of Bikaner was guaranteed and the Ruler undertook to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and to form no connection with other Ruling Princes or States. Since that time though there have been occasional internal difficulties external troubles have ceased. During the Mutiny of 1857 the State rendered loyal services to the Supreme Government and was rewarded in 1861 by the transfer to it from the Sirsa District of the Pargana of Tibi of which the State had previously claimed possession.

Maharaja Surat Singhji took his seat on the *gadi* in 1788 and was succeeded in 1828 by his son Maharaja Ratan Singhji who died in 1851. His son and successor Maharaja Sardar Singhji ruled till 1879 when he was succeeded by his adopted son His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singhji.

THE RULER

The Ruler of the Bikaner State is *GEVERAL* HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHI
RAJA SHRI
G C V O G B E

at Bikaner on the

ed son of his elder brother His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singhji. The natural father of both the late and the present Rulers was Maharaj Shri Lal Singhji a descendant of Maharaja Gaj Singhji who ruled Bikaner from A.D. 1715 to 1788. The eldest branch and a younger branch of Maharaja Gaj Singhji's descendants occupied the *gadi* until the death of Maharaja Sardar Singhji the immediate predecessor and adoptive father of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Dungar Singhji Bahadur. His Highness Maharaja Bahadur Singhji was born on the 11th September 1902 and is the Heir Apparent of Bikaner. A son and a daughter were also born to Her Highness but unhappily the

Prince died in infancy and the Princess subsequently in 1915. His Highness also married the daughter of the late Thakur Sultan Singh of Sanwatsar in Bikaner, a brother of the Thakur of Bhawad in Marwar; she died subsequently in 1922. Subsequent to the death of the first Maharani, His Highness married on the 3rd May 1908 the daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh Tazim Pattedar of Bikamkore in Marwar and by this marriage Maharaj Kumar Shri Bijay Singhji Bahadur, Maharaj Kumar Shri Vir Singhji Bahadur, and a daughter were born on the 29th March 1909, 7th October 1910 and 1st March 1916 respectively. Maharaj Kumar Bijay Singhji met an untimely death on the 11th February 1932 leaving behind him three daughters born in January 1927, November 1929 and January 1932 respectively, and Maharaj Kumar Shri Vir Singhji Bahadur died in March 1911.

His Highness assumed full Ruling Powers on the 16th December 1898, and took an active part in the Famine Relief Operations in 1899-1900 for which he received the Kaiser-i-Hind decoration of the 1st class. After receiving his military training both with his own forces at Lome and subsequently with a Regiment of the Indian Army His Highness was on 13th June 1900 gazetted an Honorary Major in the Indian Army and attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers. He was the youngest Major at the time. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on the 23th June 1909. He took part in the China Campaign where he proceeded in August 1900 in command of his Ganga Risala and returned in December after the conclusion of the War. In recognition of these services His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. His Highness was appointed an Aide-de-

Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, when he went to England

as one of His Most Gracious Majesties King Emperor K. C. S. I. on the occasion of the Birthday of the King Emperor in June 1904 and the Diamond Jubilee of His Majesty King George V in 1907. On 3rd June 1910 on the accession of King George V His Highness was promoted to the rank of Major and invested with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Indian Army. In May 1911 His Highness was invited to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George V in London and while there the University of Cambridge conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on him. In December 1911 on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation at Delhi His Highness was created a G. C. S. I. Immediately on the outbreak of the Great War His Highness the Maharajah offered the services of himself and his troops and placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the King Emperor. On the 14th June 1914 His Highness proceeded on active service on the 2nd September 1914 His Highness was appointed to the Headquarters Staff of the 7th (Meerut) Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force and early in December was transferred to the staff of Field Marshal Sir John French, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the Field. His Highness' name was mentioned in Despatches for "gallant and distinguished service in the

Field " (on the Head Quarters of the Meerut Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force) in France as well as in Egypt with his own troops. In recognition of his service, His Highness was created a K C B (Military Division) and received the "1914 Star", the General Service Medal and the Victory Medal and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile

the Government of India as the representative of the Ruling Princes of India, His Highness proceeded to England in February 1917, to attend the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet, and while there His Highness received the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester, and Bristol and the honorary degree of LL D of the Edinburgh University. In 1917, His Highness was promoted to the rank of Major General and on the 1st January 1919, he was created a Grand Commander of the Victorian Order. In 1918, he again attended the Peace Conference as the representative of the Ruling Princes of India and had the honour of being one of the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. He was gazetted an Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse) Indian Army on the 30th December 1919. His Highness was created a G B E (Military Division) on the 1st January 1921, and has the honour of having been elected as the

and received the honorary degree of LL D of that University on 9th December 1927. In 1930 His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in London. His Highness also took a prominent part as one of the Representatives of the Indian States in the first and second sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference in London. His Highness was invited by His Majesty's Government to the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Reign of His late Imperial Majesty King George V in London in 1935 and the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties King Emperor George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in September 1930 and was appointed Extra Honorary V D C to His Majesty King Edward VIII in September 1935 and to His Majesty King George VI in February 1937. His Highness is also a Patron of Sir Bharat Dharma Mahamanlal, Benares, the President of the Indian League of Nations Union, a Vice President of the East India Association, London, the Royal Empire Society, London, the Indian Gymkhana Club, London, the Indian Army Temperance Association Simla, a Trustee of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, and a Member of the General Council of the Mayo College, Ajmer, as also of the General Council of the Dal'y

Field " (on the Head Quarters of the Meerut Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force) in France as well as in Egypt with his own troops. In recognition of his services His Highness was created a K C B (Military Division) and received the "1914 Star", the General Service Medal and the Victory Medal and the Grand Cordón of the Order of the Nile. His Highness has thus the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three continents, i.e., Asia, Europe and Africa. His Highness returned to Bikaner on the 24th February 1915 owing to the serious illness of Shri Maharaj Kumari who died on 31st July 1915. On being nominated by the Government of India as the representative of the Ruling Princes of India, His Highness proceeded to England in February 1917, to attend the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet, and while there His Highness received the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester, and Bristol and the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Edinburgh University. In 1917, His Highness was promoted to the rank of Major General and on the 1st January 1919, he was created Grand Commander of the Victorian Order. In 1918, he again attended the Delhi Durbar at which he was appointed one of the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. He was also appointed Colonel of the 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Indian Army on the 30th December 1919. His Highness was created a G.B.E. (Military Division) on the 1st January 1921, and has the honour of having been elected as the first Chancellor of the Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandal, Bombay, consecutively for four years.

His Highness is a Baron and Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University and received the honorary degree of LL.D. of that University on 9 December 1927. In 1930 His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in London. His Highness also took a prominent part as one of the Representatives of the Indian States in the first and second sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference in London. His Highness was invited by His Majesty's Government for the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Reign of His late Imperial Majesty King George V in London in 1935 and the Coronation of The Imperial Majesty King Emperor George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in September 1930 and was a pointed Extra Honorary A.D.C. to His Majesty King Edward VIII in September 1933 and to His Majesty King George VI in February 1937. His Highness is also a Patron of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares, the President of the India League of Nations Union, a Vice President of the East India Association, London, the Indian Gymkhana Club, Association, Simla, a Trustee of the Mayo College, Calcutta, and a Member of the General Council of the Mayo College, Ajmer, as also of the General Council of the Dal

College Indore the First Member of the Indian Red Cross Society
Page 39—

In line 2 after "Benares Hindu University Court" insert
 "His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in the year 1912 and
 Golden Jubilee in 1937."

houses to make mention of son of the more prominent ones of Jaipur,
 Jaipur, Bundi, Kotah, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Rewah, Cutch, Duncarpur,
 Martabgarh etc. Inter marriages between Mewar and Bikaner Ruling

Page 39—

Lines 11 and 12 Marriages—Delete "grand" occurring before
 "daughter" and "as recently as" occurring before "in February,
 1940"

and in 1836 he married a niece of the Maharaja of Rewah. In the year
 1876 His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singhji married a sister of the
 present Maharaja of Cutch. In former times several marriages also took
 place with Jaipur and Jaisalmer. No lady of the Bikaner House has
 been married into Jaisalmer since the time of Maharaja Sur Singhji
 (1613-31) who in consequence of the murder by the Bhatis of a son of
 his niece the wife of Rana Bhim swore that no Bikaner Princes should
 again go to Jaisalmer. This oath has been considered as binding on all
 his successors.

His Highness is the fourteenth in descent from Rao Bikaji, the
 founder of the State, the fifteenth in descent from Rao Jodhaji of Jodhpur
 and the twenty first occupant of the Bikaner Gaddi.

The opposite folio is a brief abstract of pedigree of the Ruling
 Family since the days of Rao Jodhaji.

BIKANER

36

Under head 'The Ruler'.

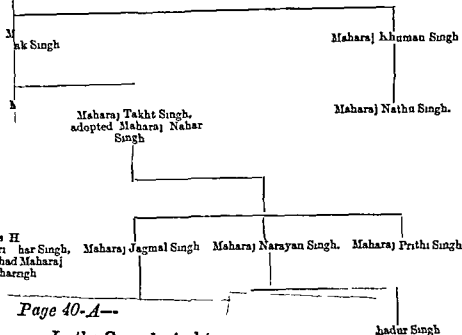
(i) Insert the following as the last paragraph under this heading—

of war in NOVEMBER 1930
 son Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur'.

LEADING PERSONAGES

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family*

HIS Highness' nearest relations are his second cousins the descendants of Maharaj Dalel Singh, a Grandson of Maharaja Shri Gaj Singh. Their relationship stands —



Page 40-A--

In the Genealogical tree
 Singhji Bahadur" and "Sh
 "Yuvraj Kumar".

Below "Maharaj Kumar
 "Amar Singh Bahadur" su
 Bahadur".

Insert "ji" after all
 this page.

Insert "Raj Kumar"

Page 40A--

Substitute
 Ranjit Singh
 "Bahadur Singhji.

Substitute "Maharaj
 Singhji."

Kumar Shri Brij
 Singhji Bahadur

(1) COLONEL MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI SADUL SINGHJI BAHADUR, CVO, heir apparent of the Bikaner State was born on the 7th September 1902. A son who is named ~~Lieut. Bhanwar Shri Karni Singhji Bahadur~~ was born to him on the 21st April 1924 and another named ~~Lieut. Bhanwar Shri Amar Singhji Bahadur~~ on the 11th December 1925. The Maharaj Kumar has also a daughter who was born in April 1923.

(2) LIEUT. BHANWAR SHRI AMAR SINGHJI BAHADUR second son of Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur was born on the 11th December 1925. He has been adopted as son and successor of the late Maharaj Kumar Shri Bijay Singhji Bahadur.

(3) COLONEL MAHARAJ SHRI SIR BHAIRUN SINGHJI BAHADUR, KCSI, was born in 1879. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was appointed Senior Member of the State Council and Secretary of the Political and Foreign Department, Mahkma Khas,

Page 41—

In lines 3-4 for "Lieut. Bhanwar Shri Karni Singhji Bahadur" substitute "Captain Yuvraj Kumar Shri Karni Singhji Bahadur".

In lines 5 and 7 for "Lieut. Bhanwar Shri Amar Singhji" substitute "Lieut. Yuvraj Kumar Shri Amar Singhji".

In line 26 for "Kanwar" substitute "Raj Kumar".

educated at the Dunsager College, Bikaner, the second son ~~Kanwar Shri~~ Abhey Singhji having died in his childhood.

(4) MAHARAJ SHRI TEJ SINGHJI SAHIB succeeded his father—late Maharaj Jagmal Singhji Sahib—on the latter's demise on 16th October 1930. He was born on 6th April 1912. He has two younger brothers Maharaj Shri Govind Singhji Sahib and Maharaj Shri Chandra

Page 41—

Item 5—Substitute "Lt Col" for "Major" occurring in line 1 and insert the following after the second sentence

"In 1915 he was appointed Private Secretary to His late Highness and since then he had worked in various capacities and is now Finance and Home Minister."

(ii) Nobles and Sardars, etc

ant to the Revenue and Finance Member of Council, Bikaner. He is now Secretary to His Highness' Government in the Home Department. He received his Military training at the Training School for Indian Cadets at Incore, and after receiving His Majesty's Commission in December 1919 was attached as 2nd Lieutenant to the 13th Rajputs with which he served in Mesopotamia from February 1920 to February 1921.

then attached to the 109th Infantry with which he served in Waziristan from April to July 1921. He is a personal Aide de Camp to His Highness and an Honorary Captain in the Sadul Light Infantry, Bikaner.

After these, the nearest relatives are descendants of Maharaja Gaj Singh through other lines. They are numerous.

(ii) Nobles and Sardars, etc

Introduction

The leading men of the State are either hereditary nobles, hereditary office bearers or imported officials. Of these, the first class falls into four divisions, viz., (1) descendants of families which were in Bikaner before the Rathors came on at the end of the fifteenth century, (2) descendants of Rao Pilaji, the first Ruler, or of one of his uncles or brothers, (3) descendants of later Rulers, and (4) descendants of persons related by marriage to former Rulers. The western and northern portions of the State were held at the arrival of the Rathors by Bhattis, who had wrested them in former times from the Framars or Ponwars. There are at present some families of Ponwar Rajputs in the State, but these are of later origin and not of much importance. The older families are all extinct. One of the first acts of Rao Bikaji was to secure the neutrality of the Bhattis by

of Pugal. The
their possessions

only 59 villages of which 46 belong to the Rao of Pugal. The other leading Bhattis are the Thakur of Bhathal, the Rawat of Jaimalsar and the Thakurs of Kharbar and Sittisar but none of them has much influence. A descendant of the late Thakur of Sittisar was married to His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singhji and is now the Dowager Maharani. The largest estates are at present in the hands of members of the second and third divisions, namely descendants of Rao Bikaji of his uncle or his brothers or of subsequent Rulers. The most important of these is the Raja of Mahajan, a descendant of Rao Ratan Singh, who was a son of Rao Lunkaran. Next to him come the Raja of Bidar, the Rawat of Rawatar and the Rao of Bankarka. The Raja of Bidar is the descendant of Rao Pilaji's brother Bidar, the Rawat of Rawatar of his uncle Kanhilal while the Rao of Bankarka is descended from Rao Jet Singhji. The three hold respectively 11, 37 and 33 villages. The three are known as Sarjats or first grade Pateelara. The next largest estates are those of Jisana and Sidmalh with 20 and 18 villages respectively, followed by the Sarjats with 21 villages held by Rao

and Jisana with 17 villages.

Rao Jet Singhji through his son's son Bhim Raj. The descendants of Rao Bikaji's brother Bidar known as Bidawats hold what is termed the Bidawat territory near Sujangarh, which formerly belonged to the

Mohel Rajputs None of their estates is of great extent, the largest is Bidasar, comprising only 12 villages of which one Momisar has recently been permanently confiscated for the disloyal and seditious acts of the late Pattedar Thakur Hukum Singh against the State.

At the beginning of the last century the principal land holders of the State were the Chief of Mahajan who though shorn of considerable portion of his possessions is still the premier noble of Bikaner, and the Thakurs of Churu and Bhadra. The two latter were descendants of Kandhal of the Banerot and Sandisot lines and their estates consisted of about 80 and a hundred villages respectively. The Banerots were expelled from Churu by Maharaja Surat Singh in 1818 and the Sandisots from Bhadra in 1816 after long continued struggles with the State. The heads of both families received a few villages by way of maintenance, and are still looked up to as persons of importance. In the third division also are comprised the descendants of Maharaja Gaj Singh, who are known as Rajas and hold some 22 villages. These persons are very numerous and their rank entitles them to notice. The most note

43

Under the head Nobles and Sardars, etc —

In lines 20 from the top and 5 from the bottom substitute "late" for "Present"

The hereditary nobles are distinguished among themselves by their respective positions in Darbar and by the kind of Tazim they enjoy. Succession among the tazim Pattedars* is by primogeniture, and though in some branches partition used to take place, this is no longer the case. As a rule, a grant of villages or of land for cultivation is made to the younger sons. Some villages, and specially those held by Rajas, are exempt from the payment of revenue. The rest pay revenue, which varies in amount in different estates, but is generally about one third of the income. Originally this liability took the form of providing fighting men for the Ruler's cavalry in the case of the larger estates and camelmen or footmen in that of the smaller. The obligation has now in all cases been commuted into a money payment. All Pattedars on succeeding to their estates pay one year's revenue as *nazrana* (fee on succession) to the State. They also pay *neota* on a change in the Ruler, as well as various other occasional charges. In return they receive from His Highness gifts (*rij bakhshish*) when marriages and funeral take place in their

rently of
strength
council of

--- is necessary to lay down a definite scale in both cases for its own guidance during the minority. What has been said above in regard to the Pugal, Mahajan, Churu and Bhadra estates shows how the State has in the course of continued struggles with the leading nobles

* The grant by which an estate is held is termed a *putta* and grantee is styled a *putte dar*.

strengthened its own position and weakened theirs. Colonel Powlton in his Gazetteer has expressed his opinion that there is no State in Rajputana in which the old feudal tenure has so nearly passed away and the power of the Ruler is so absolute as in Bikaner. It has thus come about that no single noble is in a position to resist or even very seriously trouble the State, though as lately as 1884 a combination of several rendered it necessary to send for a brigade from Nasirabad to restore order. None of the nobles of Bikaner holds any estate from the British Government.

The hereditary office bearers are the descendants of the men who accompanied Rao Bikaji from Jodhpur or of those who were introduced by subsequent Rulers. Rao Bikaji's principal companions were Mehta Lal Singh, and Lakhani Baid. Bir Singh Bachhawat, Baga Mushrif Gopal Bararia, Salaji Rathu Napa Sankhla and Bela Parihar. The Baidas have frequently held the highest offices in the State, such as those of Dewan and Wakil, and have received much honour from the State. Thakursi Baid was Dewan in the time of Raja Rai Singhji and was subsequently Governor of Bhatner fort. His descendant, Hindu Mal, was a Wakil at Delhi in 1833, and received from Maharaja Ratan Singhji the title of Maharao, which is still held by the head of the family. Members of the family are:—
Ratan Singhji, Sa
of Bar Singh Bac
terminated by Raja Sur Singhji (1618-31), with the exception of one boy, who was absent with his mother's family at Udaipur.

Salaji Rathis descendants hold at present several minor posts. One held the office of Likhani (writer of grants) under Raja Rai Singhji and his son Kalyan Das was Dewan to Raja Sur Singh. Mehta Mal bin Rai of the same family was Dewan to Maharaja Anup Singhji and Ram Lal Durrani to Maharaja Sardar Singhji. The descendants of Nipa Sanbhi held the post of Kuledar (Castellan) of Bikaner till the time of Raja Sur Singhji whoe displeasure they incurred. Many of them were killed and the rest fled to Marwar. Bela Parihar was the founder of numerous families of which two branches have been continuously employed, the first in the care of the Raj horses and the other in personal attendance on the Rulers. They are known as Sahnis and Parihars respectively.

When Paja Rai Singhji went to Jaisalmer in 1595 to marry the daughter of the Rawal he brought back with him two officials of note, Karamsi Rahhecha, whom he placed in charge of his wardrobe and jewellery and kallaji Tosniwal Kothari. To the former family belonged Madan Chand, Dewan to Maharaja Bikan Singhji and Lachlu Ram and his sons, Man Mal and Gyan Mal, who were all Dewans to Maharaja Sirdar Singhji on several occasions. A son of the last named, Mohit Mangal Chand, was a member of the Council of Regency. kallaji was an inhabitant of Nagaur and was placed, on his arrival in Bikaner, in charge of the fixed establishment (karkhanajat).

Raja Sur Singhji on his return from his marriage at Phalodi was accompanied by Uja Kolhar and Sidhrajeh Kishanji. The former of these was placed in charge of the Raj Daftar or Secretariat and his descendants are considered to have claim to service. To the latter was assigned the care of the Library which is one of some celebrity. His descendants hold villages in the State. The title of Kaviraj (Court Poet) was conferred on them by Maharaja Sardar Singhji who also granted them the honour of *ta'im*. Since the arrival of the family in the State the compilation of the annals of Bikaner has been entrusted to them. The principal source of information in all matters relating to Bikaner is the Khunt composed by Daul Das who died at a very advanced age.

Raja Karan Singhji married a lady from Rampur and brought with him Khianji Rampuria to whom was entrusted the duty of copying all State grants. This duty is still performed by his descendants.

With Maharaja Anup Singhji came the ancestor of the present hereditary copyists of *Kharitas* or complimentary letters and of the State Treasurer. Other minor officials are descended from persons who were brought into the State by Maharajas Gaj Singhji and Surat Singhji.

Of the new officials of the State some have been employed from outside, the rest are local people.

Of the hereditary nobles given in the preceding paragraph the following may be mentioned —

(1) *Malajan* — *COLONY RAJPUT* —
 a Rathor Rajput of
 senior noble of Bikaner
 of the Lunkaranwar Sub Division consists of 76 populated villages of which the estimated annual income is Rs 55 000. It pays a yearly revenue to the State of Rs 15 374. The title of Raja was conferred as a personal distinction by His Highness in 1912 on the late Rao Bahadur Raja Hari Singh C I E and the same was made hereditary in 1908. Raja Bhopal Singh was promoted to the Honorary rank of Colonel in 1933. The late Thakur but two Amar Singh was suspected of being concerned in an attempt to poison His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singhji in 1874, and was deposed by the State.
 son Ram Singh Thakur
 the title of Rao Raja, held
 banished under the Criminal
 revolt against the R
 Thakur Ram Singh
 son Hari Singh, t
 during his banishment with his sister's husband, His Highness the late Maharawal Bansi Sal of Jaisalmer, was allowed to return to Bikaner in 1888, but was obliged to live at the Capital. Subsequently he was allowed to return to his Latta village owing to bad and failing health and

died in 1901. Raja Hari Singh having expired in 1933 without leaving any issue, Major (now Colonel) Bhopal Singh, the present Chief, uncle and only surviving relative of the late Raja Hari Singh succeeded to the Thukana. He was for a time Commandant of the then existing Imperial Service Troops of the State.

(2) *Bidasar*—RAJA PRATAP SINGH OF BIDASAR, a Rathor Rajput of the Kesodasot family of the Bidawat clan, is the head of the descendants of Bida. His estate, which consists of 11 villages only, is situated near Sujangarh in the region which formerly belonged to the Rathor Rajputs and is now known as Bidawati. The estate has an annual revenue of Rs. 1,722. It is also a centre for primary and secondary education.

2 regarding Bidasar. Insert the following in place of this paragraph—

Raja Pratap Singhji passed the Diploma Examination in Arts, College, Ajmer, in 1942."

of Rao Bikaji and brother of Rao Jodhaji. He is one of the four Sarayats and leading nobles of the State. His estate consists of 31 villages and lies to the west of the Nohar Tehsil. The annual income is about Rs. 48,118. The estate with the title of Rawat was conferred on Raghu Das for his services in the Deccan and Gujrat with Raja Rai Singhji.

(4) *Bhukarka*—RAO AMAR SINGH OF BHUKARKA, a Rathor Rajput of the Sarangot family of the Bika clan, holds an estate consisting of 33 villages in the north of Nohar Tehsil. The estimated income of the estate is Rs. 25,000 and the revenue payable to the State is Rs. 8,765. The present Pattedar, Rao Amar Singhji, succeeded his father, Rao Kan Singhji, in 1928. He is one of the four Sarayats and leading nobles of the State and holds the title of Rao from the State. The estate is said to have been originally conferred by Raja Rai Singh on Sarang, the ancestor of the family, in recognition of the good advice which he gave to the Emperor Akbar in Kashmir where Raja Rai Singh rendered conspicuous service. Subsequently in 1735, Thakur Kushal Singhji was instrumental in helping Maharaja Zorawar Singhji to repel an attack on the Rulers of Jodhpur.

(5) *Pugal*—RAO DEVI SINGH OF PUGAL is a Bhatti of the Pugalva sect and is descended from Rao Shekhaji, who is mentioned above. He was in possession of all the western portion of the State when the Rathor invasion took place and whose daughter Rao Jodhaji married. The estate, which is situated on the borders of Jaisalmer and Bhawalpur, now consists of 48 villages and yields an annual income of about Rs. 20,000. It pays no revenue to the State. The late Raja Joraj Singh, who died in May 1925, received the title of Rao Bhatti from the British Government in 1918. The present Rao is the son of the late Rao Joraj Singh.

estate consisting of 10 villages, which yields an annual income of about Rs 17,000. The revenue payable to the State is Rs 4,326 a year. Thakur Jeorai Singh succeeded his adoptive father Thakur Moti Singh in 1923. He has worked as Assistant Commandant, Sadul Light Infantry, Senior Assistant Commandant and Commandant of the Ganga Risala and Recruiting Officer, Bikaner State and Master of Ceremonies. He is now Member, Executive Council. He is also an Honorary Aide de Camp to His Highness the Maharaja. He was appointed to the Order of the British Empire, first class with the title of Sardar Bahadur on the 28th July 1917 and was made a Commander of the British Empire on the 1st January 1920.

(6) *Bai*—THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF BAI, a Rathor Rajput of the Sarangot branch of the Bikawat sept, holds an estate of 15 villages which yields an income of about Rs 25,000 and pays an annual revenue of Rs 7,557. The estate is situated in the north eastern portion of the State between Sardarshahr and Bhadra. The late Pattedar, Thakur Jagmal Singh, was appointed a Member of the Council of Regency on the accession of the present Ruler and held that post till his resignation.

In entry (7) *Bai* delete the last sentence.

PRITHI RAJ SINGH OF DAUDSAR is a Tanwar Rajput. He was Secretary for the Military Department, Mahkma Khas, Officer in charge, Gajner, and Officer, Shukar. He is now an Aide de Camp to His Highness the Maharajah. *He is an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to H.H. the*

(8) *Bagseu*—CAPTAIN THAKUR JASWANT SINGH OF BAGSEU, is a Rathor Rajput and a Tazimi Sardar. He was an A-D-C to His Highness the Maharajah.

near—MAJOR GENERAL D. C. BALDEV SINGH, *near*—Lane 1—substitute "Baldeo Singhji" for "

of the Rao of Pugal, in whose house
in time to time. He is an Aide-de-
He was Secretary for the Milit-
w the Army Minister and Gen-
m. He received the title

regarding Sattasar. Substitute the

ao Baldev Singhji of Sattasar is of
the family of Rao of Pugal in vput
ye married from time to time
mp to His Highness of Maharajary
nadar was conferred on him by the
1921

THAKUR BHUR SINGH,
ited at the Walter Nobles School.
family of the Bika clan. He has

Bra.

(11) 5

Tazimi Sardar of
He is a Rathor Rajput.

held the posts of Tehsildar and Nazim of Suratgarh, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, 2nd Revenue Commissioner, Inspector General of Police and Revenue Commissioner and is now Comptroller of the Household. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on 3rd June 1918.

(10) *Kumbhana*—RAO BAHADUR THAKUR DAULAT SINGH, a Bika Rathor, is a Tazimi Pattedar of Kumbhana. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is now Master of the Household. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on 3rd

Page 48—

(14) *Malasar*—After the words "Sardar in Attendance on two Maharaj Kumar Sahibs", insert the following

"and is an Honorary Aide de Camp to His Highness the Maharaja "

He received the title of Rao Bahadur
1st January 1921 *He has received*

(14) *Sankhu*—THAKUR HIR
is a Rathor Rajput of the Kishens

Under the head (iii) Chief Officials,

Item (1) Insert the following entry in place of the 1st :—

"Mr Hirinand Khusiram Kirpalani, CIE, ICS (Retired), Minister."

(1) Mr Kavalam Madhavaji Panikkar, B A (Oxon) BAR AT LAW, Acting Prime Minister and Foreign and Political Minister

(2) Lieut Col Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Sahib, Finance and Home Minister

(3) Lieut Col Rao Bahadur Thakur Jeoraj Singhji of Harasir, Army Minister and Master of Ceremonies

(4) Kanwar Jaswant Singhji of Daudsar, B A Public Works and Publicity

Singhji, B A, Revenue Minister.

Chief Justice High Court of Judicature
Legislative Department

G, CIE I P, is Home and Public

ANAVATI, B A, LL B, is Puisne
Bikaner

RAI BAHADUR KASH CHANDRA BOSE MA,
Judicature, Bikaner

var

His Highness the Maharaja

) RAI SAHIB A K KALL B A is Secretary to His Highness' Government in the Foreign and Political Department

) DR M N AGGARWALA DSc MA, LL B, is Legal Officer and Secretary to His Highness Government in the Revenue Department

) MR J EFFARFIELD CIE B A (Cantab) M Inst CE, Manager of the Bikaner State Railway

) MR B A ENGLISH, B A, is Director of Education

) MR T A W FOLY is Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Ganganagar District (Bikaner State)

shortly after the Younghusband Mission in 1904. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government on 1st January 1906.

(8) SETH RAM GOPAL MOHLATA is a big banker having business at Delhi and Karachi.

(9) SETH RAM RATAN DAS BAGARI, is a Maheshwari by caste and a banker of Bikaner with important business at Calcutta, Kotah and Indore.

(10) SETH SUBH KARAN SURANA is an Oswal. He resides at Churu and is an important banker in Calcutta.

Pages 50—51—

Delete the entries re —(1) and (2) and 10(1) under the heading "Seths in the Bikaner State"

(11) SETHS SUMERMAL BUDHMAL, sons of Seth Sampatram Dugar of Sardarshahr, are Oswals by caste and are leading bankers of Bikaner and carry on business at Calcutta.

(v) Hereditary Officials

Baird Family.

(1) MAHARAO KULMAN SINGH MEHTA

(2) RAO GOPAL SINGH MEHTA

BUNDI.

Historical Outline

The Chief of Bundi is the head of the Hara sept of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sept has for the last five or six centuries been known as Harauti. The Chauhans came from Northern India to Sambhar a town now held jointly by the Chiefs of Jaipur and Jodhpur about the beginning of the eighth century and after ruling there and at Ajmer gained the kingdom of Delhi. The last Chauhan King of Delhi was Prithwi Raj from whom the kingdom passed into the hands of Muhammad Ghori in 1192. While the Chauhans were ruling at Sambhar towards the end of the 10th century, one Lachman Raj *alias* Manik Rai I, set out to found a kingdom for himself and proceeded South west to Nadole. His descendants ruled at Nadole for about two centuries when Manik Rai II migrated with some of the clan and settled down in the south east corner of Mewar. The sixth in descent from Manik Rai II was Rao Hado or *Har Paj* from whom the sept take the name of *Hara*. This account differs from that given by the Bundi bards who say that the name Hara was assumed in consequence of a miracle performed in the fifth century by Asapura Devi the guardian goddess of the Chauhans over the bones (*Jada*) of Bhannu Raj the son of the Raja of Hansi who had been devoured by some demon. Colonel Tod in his *Raja Uda* states that the date was about 1022 and the demon was no less a person than Mahmud of Ghazni who killed and dismembered the Chauhan Chief but the latter was restored to life by the goddess. About 1242 Rao Deua or Deoraj the second chief after Har Raj took the town now called Bundi from the Minas and made them acknowledge him as their Lord. He may therefore be considered the founder of the State and since his time there have been 23 Chiefs of Bundi.

Constant feuds and battle with Mewar took place in the fifteenth century but the most dangerous enemy of the Haras was the powerful Muhammadan dynasty of Malwa. An army sent by the Sultan of Mandu besieged and took Bundi about 1457 PAO BARISAI and many of his nobles falling in its defence. The Pao's youngest son Sham Singh was carried off by the invaders and brought up as a Musalman under the name of Samarkand. Shortly afterwards the Haras commenced plundering the territories of Mandu and another army was sent against them under the command of Samarkand who took Bundi and ruled there for some years till he was killed by RAO NARAIN DAS whose accession in Samvat 1541 commenced a new era for the Bundi State. During the preceding two centuries the Hara Chiefs had by possessing a certain amount of independence been to a considerable extent vassals of the Ranas of Udaipur. Their services had been requisitioned by the latter in times of emergency and had been given as much on account of the relationship engendered by marriage between the two houses as from any feeling of dependence. RAO SURJAN had possibly as governor on behalf of the Rana obtained possession of the famous fortress of RANTHAMBOH.

which was much coveted by Akbar. According to Muslim historians the Emperor besieged it in person and took it in a month but the Hindu version is that the siege was ineffectual and that Akbar obtained by stratagem and courtesy what he had failed to secure by force of arms. In any case the fort passed into the possession of the Emperor, and the Bundi chief is said to have received as a reward the government of fifty-two districts including Benares and the command of 2000. By this transaction the Bundi State threw in its lot with the Muhammadan Emperors, and from this period (1569) the Hara chief bore the title of Rao Raja. Several of Surjan's successors took service with the Emperors of Delhi, obtained high rank and received large grants of land which were alternately resumed and restored as they lost or gained favour or took the wrong or right side in the struggle for empire.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century occurred the partition of Harauti and the formation of Kotah as a separate State. RAO RAJA RATAN SINGH chief of Bundi had given in Jagir to his son Madho Singh the town of Kotah and its dependencies. They joined the imperial army at Burhanpur when Jahangir's son Khurram was threatening rebellion against his father and for services then rendered Ratan Singh obtained the government of Burhanpur, and Madho Singh received Kotah and its dependencies, to be held by him and his heirs direct from the crown. After Ratan Singh came RAO RAJA SHATRU SAL, who was one of the most gallant chiefs of Bundi. He took part in many battles in the Deccan (such as Daulatabad, Bidar, Gulbarga etc.) and was finally killed leading the vanguard of the army of Dara against Aurangzeb in 1658. The new Emperor naturally transferred all the resentment he harboured against Shatru Sal to his son and successor BHAO SINGH but after vainly attempting to ruin him decided to use him and gave him the government of Aurangabad. In 1707 in the battle for Aurangzeb's vacant throne BUDHI SINGH chief of Bundi held a prominent post and by his conduct and courage contributed largely to the victory which left Shah Alam Bahadur Shah without a rival. For these services BUDHI SINGH was made a *Maharao Raja* a title borne by his successors to this day. Shortly afterwards occurred a bitter feud with Jampur and Budhi Singh was driven out of his country and died in exile. His son UMLD SINGH after many gallant efforts succeeded with the assistance of Mahratta Rao Fakkar in recovering his territory in 1718 but he had to make over to the Mahratta leader, as payment for his services the town and district of Jatan. In 1770 UMLD SINGH abdicated in favour of his son AJIT SINGH who three years later killed Rana Ari Singh of Udupur when out shooting with him. Centuries before a dying man is said to have prophesied that 'the Rao and the Rana should never meet at the *ahaura* or spring hunt without death ensuing' and the prophecy has indeed proved true, for in 1531 Rao Suraj Mal and Rana Ratan Singh were shooting together in the Bundi jungles and killed each other, while in 1771 as above stated, Ajit Singh of Bundi killed Rana Ari Singh. In consequence of these unfortunate

incidents there is a feud between the two houses, which is not yet forgotten. But lived for only a few months after the event last mentioned and was succeeded by his son, *Bishan Singh*, who gave most efficient assistance to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat before the army of Holkar in 1804, thereby bringing on himself the special vengeance of the Mahratta leader. From that time upto 1817 the Mahrattas and Pindaris constantly ravaged the State, exacting tribute and a virtual supremacy.

On February 10, 1818 a treaty was concluded with Bishan Singh by which the State of Bundi was taken under British protection. Bishan Singh died in 1821, and was succeeded by his son P. M. SINGH, then ten years of age. The murder of his minister Kishan Ram, in 1830 by an armed party from Jodhpur would have probably caused hostilities between the two States but for the intervention of the British Government. Maharao Raja Ram Singh's attitude towards the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 was one of apathy and lukewarmness. He, however, received in 1862 the usual *sansad* conferring on him the right of adoption, and was created a G. C. S. I. in 1877. His rule was old fashioned but popular, and was remarkable for the strict integrity he evinced in all his actions. He himself was described as the most conservative prince in conservative Rajputana and a grand specimen of a true Rajput gentleman. He died full of years and honours in 1889, having ruled for nearly sixty eight years and was succeeded by his son *Raghu Bir Singh*. He was born on 21st September 1869 and succeeded his father on the 12th April 1889 and was invested with full ruling powers on 9th January 1890. His Highness had ten wives the first and second are the daughters of His Highness Maharaja Takhat Singhji of Jodhpur the third who died in 1933 was the sister of the Raja of Jhabua, the fourth is a daughter of Maharaj Kishore Singh of Jodhpur, the fifth who died in 1903 was the aunt of the present Maharaja of Rewa the sixth and seventh are the daughters of Thakur Hummat Singhji Bhati and Thakur Jagat Singhji Bhati of Jodhpur who are connected with the Jaisalmer family the eighth who died in 1937 was the daughter of Raoji of Dabla in Bundi the ninth is a daughter of the late Thakur of Mohanpura in the Mahikantha Agency and the tenth is the daughter of Maharaj Arjun Singhji of Jodhpur.

By his first wife His Highness had one son Raghuvendra Singh, who died in his childhood on the 5th March 1899. His Highness was created a K. C. I. E. in 1894, K. C. S. I. in 1897, G. C. I. E. in 1901, G. C. V. O. in 1912 and G. C. S. I. in 1919. His Highness had the honour of entertaining the Queen Empress at Bundi in December 1911, and of attending the King Emperor at Bombay on the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties departure from India in January 1912.

In the great European War of 1914 to 1918 and later in the Afghan campaign, 1919, His Highness placed his personal services and the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government. The

State contributed to its full capacity in money, men and material His Highness died on the 26th July 1927 after a rule of 38 years

BUNDI

Page 55—

In line 4 under the Heading " THE RULER " insert " १ " after " ISH SINGH "

...ing descendant of Maharaja Raja Sir Ram Singh Bahadur His Highness was born on the 8th March 1893 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 26th September 1927 He was created G C I F in May 1937

His Highness has two wives, daughters of Thakur Lal Radha Keshwar Prasad Singh of Durjanpur in BAGHELKHAND Maharaj Kumar Bahadur Singh of Kapren the heir apparent was adopted by His Highness on the 17th March 1933 The Maharaj Kumar who is being educated at the Mayo College was betrothed to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam in October 1936 *4th March 1937*

His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns The geneological tree opposite shows the descent of the Ruling Princes of Bundi

LEADING PERSONAGES

(I) *Members of the Ruling family*

Maharaj Kumar Behadur Singh, heir apparent, adopted 17th March 1933

(II) *Nobles and Sardars, &c*

According to the account supplied by the Darbar the Nobles and Jagirdars of the Bundi State are not hereditary. They are in receipt either of cash allowances or Jagir or both in respect of services performed by them. The grant of Jagirs to persons deserving of the same or the resumption of them in consequence of any fault depends entirely on the will and pleasure of the Ruler. Succession is by primogeniture and is subject to the sanction of the Darbar. Adoption is not permitted.

There are altogether 27 principal Sardars of whom 17 are Hara Chauhans and three are descendants of natural sons of Rulers. They are entitled to sit in Darbar on the right of Ruler. Out of the remaining 7 Sardars five are Solunkhis one Rithor and one Shukhiwat (Kachh waha) who sit on the left of the Ruler.

The following are the principal nobles —

1 *Dugari* — MAHARAJ INDRA SINGH OF DUGARI is the third son of the Maharaj of Junar and was born in 1887. The Jagir was granted to him in March 1907 on the death of Maharaj Shrambhoo Shis Singh. The annual income of the Estate is Rs 9,000. This Jagir was originally conferred on Maharaj Sardar Singh son of Maharaj Raja Lal Singh in the year 1769. No tribute is paid to the Darbar but the Maharaj is liable for service.

2 *Junar* — MAHARAJ SHIV RAJ SINGH OF JUNAR succeeded his father Shiv Din Singh. This Jagir formed part of the Dugari Jagir and was divided among the two brothers Shrambhoo Singh and Shivedi Singh at the death of their father Maharaj Devi Singh. The annual income of the estate is Rs 3,750. No tribute is paid to the Darbar but the Maharaj is liable for service.

3 *Jajawar* — MAHARAJ AKHLARAJ SINGH OF JAJAWAR succeeded his father Beri Lal Singh in 1919. The Jagir was conferred on Maharaj Singh son of Maharaj Kumar Gopi Nath. The annual income is Rs 400; the tribute is Rs 390 and in lieu of 45 foot that were supplied for service in the fort of Faragarh Rs 422 is paid to the Darbar.

4 *Khera Raidhar* — MAHARAJ KARAN SINGH OF KHERA RAIDHAR was given the Jagir in 1919 when Maharaj Jaswant Singh died leaving no issue. The Maharaj is a descendant of Maharaj Kumar Gopi Nath. The Jagir was first conferred on Maharaj Berisal in 1758. The income is Rs 16,000; the tribute is Rs 950 and in lieu of supplying 25 mounted troops Rs 1,000 is paid to the Darbar.

In entry "5 Pagaran" for "Rs 4 240", "Rs 254" and "Rs 276" substitute "Rs 5 566", "Rs 335" and "Rs 362"

Delete entry 7 relating to "Dhaura"

In entry "8 Kharer Ka Pipalda" for "Rs 2 800", "Rs 168" and "Rs 182" substitute "Rs 3,000", "Rs 183" and "Rs 108"

In entry "10 Jaitgarh" for "Rs 4 000", "Rs 236" and "Rs 255" substitute "Rs 5,000", "Rs 297" and "Rs 322"

In entry "12 Datunda" for "Rawat Akheraj Singh of" in 1914 "substitute" "Rs 1,405" 1941 " and for "Rs 2,400" "Rs 84/8/-" and "Rs 101/8/-"

MAHARAJ SHAM SINGH OF KHARER KA PIPALDA was granted in 1748 by Maharaja Raja Umed Singh The income is 2 900 No tribute is paid to the Darbar

'7 Dhowra—Maharaj Shiv Raj Singh of Dhowra died in October, 1939 There is no direct heir to the Jagirdar and the matter of succession is now before His Highness The Jagir was first given in 1747 The income is Rs 9,000 Rs 900 is paid to the Darbar as tribute and in lieu of supplying 17 mounted troops"

9 Kharer Ka Pipalda—MAHARAJ SHAM SINGH OF KHARER PIPALDA was given this Jagir on the death of Maharaj Jaswant Singh who left no issue The Maharaj is descended from Rao Rya Singh The Jagir was given in 1570 The income is Rs 2 000, the income is Rs 120 and in lieu of services Rs 130 is paid to the Darbar

9 Soran—MAHARAJ CHANDRA BHAN SINGH OF SORAN income is Rs 3 000 tribute Rs 180 and in lieu of services Rs 200 paid to the Darbar

'10 Jaitgarh—Maharaj Sheonath Singh of Jaitgarh the eldest son of the late Maharaj succeeded in 1938 The family is descended from Maharaj Kumar Gopi Nath The Jagir was first given in 1747 The income is Rs 4,000 Tribute is Rs 236 and in lieu of services Rs 255 is paid to the Darbar

father Pawat Mukund Singh in 1914 The Jagir was first granted in 1747 The income is Rs 3 000 tribute is Rs 186 and in lieu of supplying 17 mounted troops Rs 200 is paid to the Darbar

'13 Naigarh—Thakur Fateh Singh of Naigarh succeeded his uncle Thakur Dhool Singh in 1938 The income is Rs 1 750 Rs 175 is paid to the Darbar as tribute and in lieu of supplying mounted troops"

"14 Ajata—Thakur Jagannath Singh of Ajata succeeded his father Thakur Jawahar Singh in 1937 The income is Rs 1 300 Rs 188 is paid to the Darbar as tribute and in lieu of supplying mounted troops"

DANTA.

Historical Outline.

The Ruler of Danta is the head of the Parmar Clan of Rajputs being the descendant in direct line from the Emperor Vikramaditya, the celebrated monarch in the ancient history of India. The Parmars who have nearly always remained in or near the country of Malwa round Ujjain, are said to have at one time held at least a major portion of Rajputana which fact gave rise to a popular saying "Prithvi Parmaran Tani" meaning thereby that the earth belonged to the Parmars. Raja Dharm Varah, one of the descendants of Vikrama, who ruled in Rajputana, divided his kingdom amongst his nine brothers, himself keeping the province of Sindh alone. This division is even to the present day referred to in Rajputana as "Navkoti Marwar". The descendants of Dharm Varah ruled Sind for more than three centuries, until the persistent invasions of the Mohammadans on that province forced them to retire elsewhere. Raja Jasrajji, the then Ruler of Sind, came to Mount Arasur, conquered the surrounding country and laid the foundation of the present State of Danta in 1068 A D.

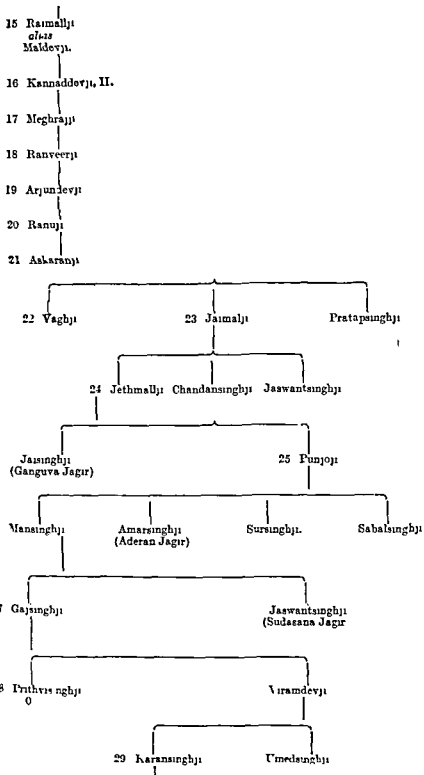
The successor of Jasrajji so greatly extended and consolidated his possession that at one time the State included large tracts of territory now in the possession of surrounding States. Of these the Jagir of

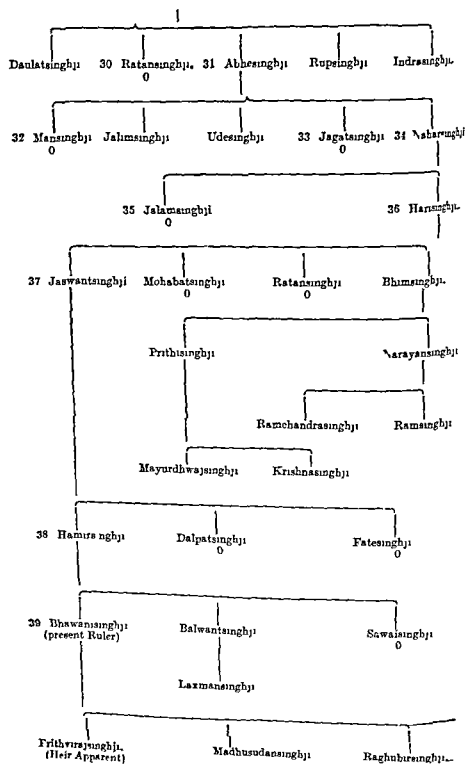
in State
in 1650
and the
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ing dis-

During the time of the Emperor Akbar, one of his sons Prince Salim having quarrelled with him fled from Delhi. He tried to seek shelter in various States of Rajputana. At last he sought refuge with Rana Askaraji of Danta (then known as Turusunghmo) who readily gave him shelter. When the Emperor and his son were reconciled and the former as acquainted with the gallant conduct of the Rana Askaraji of Danta towards his son the Emperor was so pleased that as a mark of approbation he sent a dress of honour and granted the title of "Maharana" to Rana Askaraji, and Prince Salim sent his jewelled signet ring.

The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1812 A D.

On the outbreak of the Great War (1914—1918) the State offered to place its entire resources at the disposal of the Government and contributed a sum of a lakh of rupees towards the expenses of the War.





LEADING PERSONAGES.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family*

1 MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRITHVIRAJ SINGHJI, Born on the 22nd July 1928, is the heir apparent.

DANTA

Page 62—

Genealogical tree

Delete the name of fourth Maharaj Kumar "Virupaksha Singhji".

Page 63—

Leading Personages

Delete entry No 4 regarding Maharaj Kumar Shri Virupaksha Singhji and renumber the existing entries

— no compensation but has now retired owing to infirmity and old age He has no child

6 MAHARAJ SHRI PIRTHI SINGHJI is the eldest son of the great grand uncle of the Ruler He was born on the 3rd January 1905 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer He holds the post of Naib Dewan in the State He has two sons and four daughters

7 MAHARAJ SHRI NARAYAN SINGHJI is the younger brother of Maharaj Pirthi Singhji (6) He was born on the 8th January 1907, and was educated at the Mayo College, from where he passed the Diploma Examination with distinction He holds the post of Revenue Commissioner in the State He has two sons and two daughters

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars.*

1 *Ghorad*—THAKUR PARBAT SINGH OF GHORAD, a Bhati Rajput, is the principal noble of the State He enjoys Tazim and a Jagir comprising 10 villages

2 *Hadad*—THAKOR KISHORESINGH OF HADAD, a Rathor Rajput He enjoys Tazim and a Jagir comprising 12 villages

3 *Bamnoj*—THAKUR DAULAT SINGH OF BAMNOJ, Rathor Rajput, is about 26 years in age He enjoys a Jagir comprising 4 villages

4 *Bhanpur*—THAKUR SHIV SINGH OF BHANPUR, a Vaghela Rajput, born on the 3rd May 1910 Enjoys a Jagir of 1 village

5 *Joita*—THAKUR KALU SINGH OF JOITA, a Chavda Rajput, born on 6th January 1900 Enjoys Jagir in 1 village

6 *Godhani*—THAKUR SHIVSINGH OF GODHANI, a Vaghela Rajput. Enjoys a Jagir in 2 villages

DHOLPUR.

Historical Outline.

The family of the Ruling Prince of Dholpur belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats and traces its pedigree to Jet Singh who is said to have acquired lands to the south of Alwar in the eleventh century. From Bamroli, the adopted home of one of his descendants, the family takes the name of Bamraulia. Driven from Bamroli about the year 1367 A.D. by the Subahdar of Agra, the head of the house next migrated to Gwalior, where he took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's officers. Eventually the Bamraulia Jats settled near Gohad and in 1449 A.D. Singan Deo received from Raja Man Singh Tunwar of Gwalior a grant of the territory of Gohad and assumed the title of Rana. After the overthrow of the Maharattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 A.D. possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Maharattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 A.D. by the British Government under Warren Hastings and the joint forces of the contracting parties retook Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October 1781, between the British Government and Scindhia it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana should observe his treaty with the English, Scindhia should not interfere with his territories. In consequence however, of the defection of the Maharaj Rana, this stipulation was withdrawn and Scindhia retook Gohad and Gwalior. In 1803 Ambaji Inglia,

Government intended to confer on the Rana of Gohad. The districts ceded by Ambaji Inglia with the exception of the fort and the city of Gwalior were made over in 1804 to Rana Kirat Singh who had succeeded to the Gaddi of Gohad. The possession of Gohad led to disputes between the British and Scindhia and in 1805 the Governor General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Scindhia and conferred Scindhia's parganas of Dholpur Bari and Rajakera on Maharaj Pana Kirat Singh. These parganas now form the Dholpur State. They had undergone constant changes of masters had been seized by Raja Suraj Mal of Bharatpur after the battle of Panipat wrested from him by Najaf Khan in 1775 taken by Scindhia in 1782 occupied by the British in 1803 and made over again to Scindhia in the same year.

Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1835, and was followed by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh. On the latter's death in February 1873 his grandson Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh succeeded to the Gaddi who in turn was succeeded by Maharaj Rana Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., who held the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army. He died suddenly on the 29th March 1911, and was succeeded by his brother, His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Uday Bhan Singh, G.C.I.F. K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., the present Ruler.

Lieutenant Colonel H
SIPAHNDAR UL MULK MA
RAJ RANA SIR UDAI I
DILER JANG JAI DEO,

Page 66—

Under the head SINGH after UDAI BHAN
Vaishnav Ramanandi Jat of the ~~the~~ family ~~the~~ is the
second son of Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh and was born on the 12th February 1893 On the death of his brother, Maharaj Rana Sir Ram Singh, His Highness succeeded to the *Gaddi* in March 1911 He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination and won several prizes After a short course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun His Highness went on a tour to Europe in 1912 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913 The relatives of the Maharaj Rana belong to a group of families which were originally eight (only seven survive now) and consequently are known as the *Athghar* These families are descended from one or other of the four sons of Maharaj Rana Bhag Singh the ancestor in the ninth generation of the present Ruler who was at that time the only representative of the Bamrauha House who had issue Of the principal family or *Gaddi La Ghar* the Maharaj Rana is the only representative The family closely connected with the Ruler is the Panchgaon ghar The representatives of the *Athghar* take rank in the State only as connections of the Ruler Very few adoptions have taken place into the *Gaddi La Ghar* and all of them have been from the Panchgaon family By clan and family the Maharaj Rana is connected with the Jat Rulers of Patiala, Jind, Nabha and Bharatpur His mother was the second sister of the late Shahzada Basdeo Singh of Lahore His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Balru Khan in Jind State His Highness was attached to the staff of the General Officer Commanding 2nd Division Peshawar when war was declared in 1919 against Amir Aman Ullah of Afghanistan and remained on active service till the Armistice was signed His Highness is now in possession of Tulluqa Pandri Ganeshpur in Patiala District left to him under a will by the late Shahzada Basdeo Singh The Government of India have accepted His Highness' succession His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns and a personal salute of 17 guns He was made a K. C. S. I. on 1st January 1918 Lieutenant Colonel on the 24th October 1921 a K. C. V. O. on the 17th March 1922 and G. C. I. E. on the 19th June 1931

A daughter was born to His Highness on the 5th May 1924

LEADING PERSONAGES

(i) Members of the Ruling Family

Nil

(ii) *Nobles and Sardar, etc.*

Introduction

The leading men of Dholpur are (1) the Rao of Sirmathra and the
 that family of Karauli,
 mia,
 the
 rior

Page 67—(ii) Nobles and Sardar etc

Delete item 2 and re number the f
 Delete item 2 and re number the f

(1) *Sirmathra*—RAO RAGHUBIR SINGH OF SIRMATHRA is
 Indu Jadon Bhati Rajput On the death of Rao Gopal Singh without ar
 heir in December 1932 Raghubir Singh was selected by the Dholpur Darbar
 is successor to the estate and was installed as Rao on the 25th December
 1932 He holds the first place in the State He is descended from Moka
 Rai second son of Raja Gopal Singh of Karauli who settled in Sirmathra
 in 1570 The estate is situated in the extreme south west of the Dholpur
 State and comprises 32 villages The Rao pays an annual quit rent of

Insert the following entries below item No 3—

(4) Qiladar Nahar Singh relation of the Maharaja
 Officer and Tazimi Sardar

(4) (a) Lt Colonel Sardar P
 DHOLPUR

DHOLPUR.

Page 67—

Under the heading (ii) *Nobles and Sardar, etc* delete entr
 relating to "Nawab Mohd RUSTAM ALI KHAN".

in the service of the Maharaja

(2) BABU MADHONARAIN B A is Revenue Secretary in-charge

(iii) Chief Officials

Pages 67-68—

Substitute the following entries for the present ones—

(1) Rai Sahib Munshi Din Dyal, B A, is Personal Secretary to
 His Highness and Member State Council

(2) Pandit Gour Kishore Goswami is Private Secretary to His Highness

(3) Rai Bahadur Sardar Tirath Singh, I S O, retired Deputy Super
 intendent of Police, United Provinces is Administrative Officer
 and Member, State Council

(ii) Under Head Chief Officials—
 Member State Council
 ry 5 Substitute 'and Judicial Secretary' for 'Incharge Judicial
 Department' after 'High Court'

Page 67—

(iii) Chief Officials

Add, 'Member of the State Council' against the name of 'Sardar Rai
 Singh etc,' in item (5)

(9) SARDAR AJMER SINGH is Superintendent of Police

(10) Mr R Z ABBASI is General Secretary to His Highness Member of State Council and Judge, High Court

(11) SARADAR RANBIR SINGH, B A , LL B , is a Judge of the High Court

(12) RAI BAHADUR SARDAR TIRATH SINGH, I S O , Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, U P is Administrative Officer, Police Department

* * * * *

(iv) *Hereditary Officials*

Nil

DUNGARPUR.

Historical Outline.

The Rulers of Dungarpur belong to the Adā Branch of the Sisodia Rajputs, of whom the Maharana of Udaipur, is the head and claim descendent. Samant Singh who ruled from the Thirteenth Century to the Fifteenth Century had two sons Samant Singh and It Singh. It Singh succeeded his father. Shortly after his accession Mewar was invaded by Kitu or Kritipal son of Alhandev ruler of Nadol and Jalore in Marwar, and the invasion resulted in the expulsion of Samant Singh from his dominions. Having thus lost his patrimony Samant Singh wandered into Bagar and there slew Chaurasimal the Parmar Ruler of the Country, in his Capital of Batpatrak or Baroda. While the elder brother was thus laying the foundation of a New Dynasty, his younger brother Kumar Singh had succeeded, with the help of the Rulers of Gujarat, in recovering the land of his forefathers from Kitu the Sonigra Chief of Jalore. Two inscriptions of Samant Singh have been discovered, one of Samvat 1228 and other of 1236. This means that the dynasty was founded sometime before 1228 and that the founder Samant Singh was alive in 1236.

The vanquisher of Chaurasimal gradually extended his conquests till the whole of Bagar which is now divided into the two States of Dungarpur and Banswara came under his sway, this work was carried on by his successors Sihadeva and Devpal. The latter took the fortress of Gahakot and its surrounding territory from the Parmars. The ruins of the ancient fortress can still be seen on the banks of the Mahi. The next

of Dungarpur, named either after the Gameti from whom it was seized or from Rawal Dungar Singh in whose reign the transfer was actually carried out, or from the fact that the new town was situated in the midst of hills and was selected owing to its better strategic position. Rawal Vir Singh was succeeded by Bhartand at the close of whose short reign Dungar Singh succeeded to the throne. Bhartand was the son of Kanardev, who was ruling to the reigns of the successors of Kanardev and Pratap Singh. The successor of Pratap Singh is the next important reign in the annals of Bagar. He was the builder of the Gaib Sagar Lake at the Capital and it was during his reign that the Muslims first invaded Bagar. Ahmad Shah of Gujarat was the first invader and his son and successor Muhammad Shah again invaded Bagar in 1446 A.D. three years after his father's unsuccessful attempt. Both these invasions failed, however, for, though a great deal of plunder and booty fell into the hands of the Muslims the Sultans of Gujarat were unable to hold what they had so easily overrun.

Rawal Gopinath was succeeded by Rawal Somdas in whose reign Muhammad Khilji of Malwa invaded Bagar and laid siege to its Capital. Somdas was forced to pay a heavy bribe to persuade Muhammad Khilji to return to his Kingdom, but on being asked, refused to present himself before the King of Malwa. Somdas was succeeded by Ganga Singh who died in 1490 and was succeeded in turn by his son Maharawal Uda Singh I.

Maharawal Shri Uda Singh went with 12,000 horses to the succour of his kinsman Maharana Sangram Singh of Mewar in a national war of Hindu independence against the Emperor Babar to wrest the Imperial Sceptre from Islam and fell fighting with many of his followers on the field of Khanwa in 1527 A.D. Maharawal Uda Singh left two sons behind the elder of whom Prithvi Raj succeeded to the throne while Jagmal the younger was given half the territory to the west of the Mahi which has since formed the independent State of Banswara. Jagmal had accompanied his father to the war and was severely wounded at the battle of Khanwa but recovered and returned to claim his share of the territories from his elder brother who disowned him as an imposter because it was commonly believed that Jagmal had fallen with his father on the field of battle. Jagmal gradually began to conquer the territory given to him by his father and when it was fully established that he was no imposter an amicable settlement was arrived at between the two brothers by which the elder should rule over Dungarpur while the younger should rule over Banswara independent of each other. Maharawal Prithvi Raj was succeeded by his son Askaran during whose reign the Imperial Forces under Kanwar Man Singh of Amber invaded Dungarpur in 1574 and forced the Prince to acknowledge the supremacy of the Mughals. In 1586 Akbar himself invaded Bagar and Maharawal Askaran was asked to present himself at the Imperial Camp at Banswara. Maharawal Askaran built some temples and was the founder of the town of Aspur. He was succeeded by Maharawals Sahsmal and Karan Singh II.

In 1611 Maharawal Punj Raj or Punja Rawal succeeded his father Karan Singh II. He was the first Ruler of the House of Dungarpur to attend the Imperial Court at Delhi and received from the Emperor Shahjahan command of 1500 horse and Mansab of Dedh Hazari with the Mahi Naratib (Insignia of Royalty). He was the founder of Punjpur and the Punjeri lake. The next three reigns those of Maharawals Girdhar Singh, Jaswant Singh I and Khuman Singh were uneventful and nothing particular is left on record about them.

Maharawal Ram Singh succeeded his father Khuman Singh in A.D. 1700. He and his son were the most illustrious of the Maharawals who ruled Dungarpur in days of yore. Maharawal Ram Singh was a man of soldierly habits who erected a number of fortresses all over the State and subjugated the Bhils who were a powerful and turbulent element in the State and thus maintained peace and order throughout his kingdom. It is said of his reign that a blind woman could go about on the high roads tossing gold coin in her hands without being molested. His son and

successor Maharawal Shiv Singh was a Statesman and a man of peace. He
 trade
 them
 I kept
 built
 by him. The Capital was surrounded by a City Wall weights and
 measures were introduced and fairs established. He gained immunity
 from the Maratha invasions which were just beginning by signing a treaty
 with the Peshwa by which in return for a fixed sum of money paid
 annually, he was guaranteed against invasions by any Maratha power.
 During his reign Dungarpur reached the zenith of its prosperity but it
 was short lived. This great and scholarly Ruler died in 1784 and with
 him passed the glory of ancient Dungarpur.

The Empire of Akbar had also fallen and anarchy appeared every-
 where. The Marathas grew powerful in the South and extended their
 raids far into the North. Dungarpur, too did not escape their ravages.
 The reigns of Shiv Singh's successors, Maharawals Vairisal Fatch Singh
 and Jaswant Singh II are the stories of the harrassment of the State by
 foreign invaders from outside and of intrigues and factions within.
 Maharawal Vairisal died in 1787 after a disturbed reign of five years and
 was succeeded by his son Fatch Singh. In 1805 the Marathas under
 Sadashiv Rao invaded Dungarpur and laid siege to the Capital. The
 strength and resources of the State had already been crippled in the pre-
 vious reign by invasions from outside and factions within the State and
 Maharawal Fatch Singh resorted to the easiest method of escaping disaster.
 The Marathas left after taking a heavy bribe.

Maharawal Jaswant Singh II abdicated in 1825 in favour of his adop-

invaded Dungarpur which had not yet recovered from the shock of the
 Maratha invasions and succumbed to the enemy. Incalculable damage was
 done to the Capital and before the invaders had been expelled the Capital
 was in all but ruins. The troubles and disturbances were finally brought
 to an end when Dungarpur entered into an alliance with the East India
 Company. A treaty was signed in 1818 by which the Maharawal en-
 gaged to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government
 who engaged to protect the principality and territory of the State.

Maharawal Jaswant Singh II abdicated in 1825 in favour of his adop-
 ted son Dalpat Singh grandson of Sawant Singh of Partalgarh. Dalpat
 Singh ruled Dungarpur for 19 years but had to relinquish his claim when
 his grandfather died leaving him as successor to the State of Partalgarh.
 Dalpat Singh therefore was forced to adopt Udai Singh a son of the
 Thakur of Sabli as his successor to Dungarpur who became
 Maharawal as Udai Singh II in A.D. 1844. Maharawal Udai Singh
 II ruled Dungarpur for 54 years. His benevolent rule was a blessing
 to the State which had suffered at the hands of the Marathas and

Pindaris for three generations Maharawal Uday Singh gave asylum to Europeans of Aherwara during the Mutiny and rendered great assistance in restoring order in the country. He died in 1898 and was succeeded by his grandson His late Highness Maharawal Sir Bijay Singh Bahadur K. C. S. I.

died prematurely during the Influenza Epidemic of 1918 and was succeeded by His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singh Bahadur K. C. S. I. the present ruler. The House of Dungarpur is connected by blood with the Houses of Mewar, Banswara and Partabgarh and by marriage with those of Kishengarh, Alwar, Jaisalmer, Siraha, Patlam, Sailana and Wankanere.

THE RULER

H. M.

1918

He was educated at the Government College, Alwar. He left in April 1927. He proceeded to Europe in May 1927 and returned on the 30th October 1928 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th February 1928 and was made a K. C. S. I. on the 3rd June 1935.

His Highness was first married to the grand daughter of the Raja of Bhung (Oudh) on the 8th February 1920 and has a daughter born on the 16th January 1928. His Highness was also married to the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Madan Singh of Kishengarh on the 8th March 1928. Three daughters have been born to Her Highness the Maharani Sri Kathori on the 20th July 1929, 6th July 1930 and 14th January 1933 and a son the heir apparent of Dungarpur on the 14th August 1933. A second son was born to her on the 19th May 1934 and a third on the 19th December 1935.

The following table shows the rulers of the Dungarpur State

RAWAL KHSHEM SINGH OF MEWAR

1 Branch of Dungarpur

Maharawal Samant Singh
 Maharawal Jayat Singh
 Maharawal Sihaddeva
 Maharawal Vijaya Singh
 Maharawal Devpaldev
 Maharawal Vir Singh
 Maharawal Bhartand
 Maharawal Dungar Singh
 Maharawal Karan Singh I
 Maharawal Kanardev
 Maharawal Pratap Singh
 Maharawal Gopinath
 Maharawal Somdas Singh

Rawal Branch of Mewar

Kumar Singh
 Mathan Singh
 Padma Singh
 Jaitra Singh
 Tej Singh
 Samar Singh
 Ratan Singh

(killed in 1303 at the siege of
 Chittor by Allauddin Khilji
 and succeeded by Hamir a
 grandson of Lakshman Singh,
 Rana of Seesoda a descendant
 of Rawal Ran Singh of Mewar
 It is from Hamir that the title
 of Rana was adopted by the House
 of Mewar)

Maha
 Maharawal
 Maharawal Sahas
 Maharawal Karan Singh
 Maharawal Puri Raj
 Maharawal Girdhar Singh

Jagmal
 (Founder of Banswara)

Maharawal Jaswant Singh I

Kesri Singh of Sabli

Maharawal Khuman Singh
 Maharawal Ram Singh
 Maharawal Shiv Singh
 Maharawal Vairisal
 Maharawal Fateh Singh

Fateh Singh of Vandi

Maharawal Jaswant Singh II
 Dalpat Singh
 (adopted)
 Maharawal Uday Singh II
 (adopted from Sabli)
 Khuman Singh
 (He succeeded his father)
 Maharawal Bijay Singh

Maharawal Lakshman Singh Virbhadr Singh Nagendra Singh Praduman Singh
 Mahipal Singh

LEADING PERSONAGES.

INTRODUCTION

The leading men of Dungarpur are the nobles, including Haveli or relatives of the Maharawal, and hereditary office bearers, the nobles being again sub divided on the same plan as those of Mewar into Solah and Battis. Neither number is strictly observed.

(1) Members of the Ruling Family

4/ (1) ^{Sabli} Poonjpur — MAHARAJ VIRBHADRA SINGH OF POONJ is brother of His Highness, was born on the 28th February 1904 (with Honours in History) of the Oxford University of six villages, yielding an annual income of Rs 1,000. Privileges conferred on him by the late Maharawal to Haveli and Tazimi Sardars. He was married to the daughter of Major General Ap Oberoi of Kotah State. A daughter was born to him in 1930, *Gumari Singh* on 8.6.30.

MAHARAJ NAGENDRA SINGH OF KARALI

(2) ^{Sabli} Karali — He is the second brother of His Highness the Maharawal. He was born on the 19th March 1914. After passing the Diploma examination from Mayo College, Ajmer, he joined the Government College, Ajmer from where he obtained the B.A. degree of the Agra University in the first Division, standing first in the whole University. He passed the C.S. examination held in London in 1937. He received a Jagir of four villages with an annual income of Rs 5,007 and privileges similar to those conferred on his elder brother, the Maharaj of Poonjpur.

(3) MAHARAJ PRADUMAN SINGH is a half brother of His Highness. He was born on the 1st February 1918.

(u) Nobles and Sardars, etc

Havelis

(1) ^{Sabli} Nandli — THAKUR JASWANT SINGH OF NANDLI is a Sisodia Rajput and is descended from Maharawal Jaswant Singh. The Thakur is a Tazimi Noble of the State. He was born on the 12th July 1908 and succeeded to the estate on the 3rd September 1921, after his father's death. The estate consists of three villages yielding an annual income of about Rs 5,641. He was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Bichiwara on the 27th May 1928.

(2) ^{Sabli} — THAKUR GUMAN SINGH OF SABLII is a descendant of Maharawal Girdhar of Dungarpur and is a Tazimi Noble of the State. He was born on the 17th January 1909 and succeeded his father Sham-bhu Singh who died on 14th April 1918. The estate yields an annual income of about Rs 1,200. His nearest relatives are the Thakurs of Ora and Mandwa. He was married a second time to the daughter of Mool Singh of Medasan, a near relative of the Thakur of Medasan in Idar.

~~THAKUR UMAID SINGH, ---~~

~~sue The estate consists of 7 villages yielding ---
out Rs 5800 and pays Rs 368 as tribute and Rs 72 as contribution
towards the cost of the State Police~~

~~(4) Mandwa —THAKUR UMAID SINGH OF MANDWA is a
Rajot Chiraban Rajput and comes of the Gamra Family He
as born on the 15th March 1891 and succeeded Thakur Dalpat Singh
y adoption with the approval of the Darbar His Jagir consists of 15
villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs 8000 He pays an
annual tribute to the Darbar amounting to Rs 1,002-8-0 and Rs 216
an account of contribution towards the cost of the State Police He
as three sons, born on the 9th April 1923 and 21st December 1925 and
10th March 1932
HACGR~~

Pages 76 77—

(9) Chitri—For the first two sentences substitute "RAO HIMMAT SINGH OF CHITRI died on the 14th of February 1939, and was succeeded by his infant son Rao Inderjeet Singh who was born in July 1936 The Thikana is under the management of the Court of Wards"

Delete "He is married in July 1936"

Page 77—

Insert after item "(10)" "(11) Parda Sakani—THAKUR UMMEED SINGH OF PARDA SAKANI a son of Late Parda Sakani of the Rao of Saluml income of Rs 4,000 was born in 1911 by His Highness the on the 24th February 1939

JAIPUR. Historical Outline

The accepted legend traces back the lineage of the Kachhwaha tribe to Kush the second son of Rama who ruled at Ajudhya and who is said to have emigrated thence to Rohtas on the Son river whence, after several generations a second migration brought Raja Halwas ward across the Jumna to Narwar. At Narwar the family established itself till one Dhola Rao founded the parent city of the present Jaipur State at Amber in A. D. 967. After years of warfare Dhola Rao and his Kachhawahas are said to have absorbed or driven out the petty Vana and Rajput chiefs by whom the neighbouring territory was then held, and to have set up a tribal sovereignty known as Dhundar. The headquarters of the State were fixed early in the eleventh century at Amber but it is probable that the Chiefship remained of small importance till in the sixteenth century its head attached himself to the side of the Mughal Emperors. Raja Bhar Mal was presented at court in the first year of Akbar's reign. His immediate successor did good service under that Emperor and Jai Singh later on fought in the Dakhn (Deccan) for Aurangzeb. The next Ruler of note was Jai Singh II who received the title of Siwai from the Emperor and founded the present city of Jaipur in 1728. This Ruler who attained great celebrity as a mathematician and astronomer availed himself of the confusion prevailing at Delhi considerably to augment his dominions. After his death however the Chiefship was much harassed.

The Jat of
Another portion became

century the Mahrajas interfered in the quarrels which arose between Mewar, Jaipur and Marwar owing to the treaty by which the two latter named houses had bound themselves to disregard the claims of primogeniture in favour of any son who might be born from a princess of Udaipur. In 1803 the Jaipur Ruler Jagat Singh entered into relations with the British Government but the treaty then made was dissolved by Lord Cornwallis. A quarrel between Jaipur and Jodhpur for the hand of a Mewar Princess which was only brought to a close by the murder of the lady reduced both States to a state of anarchy.

of payment of tribute was admitted to subordinate alliance and was guaranteed against external enemies. Jagat Singh died in 1818 and was succeeded by his son Raja Jai Singh. This ruler

who died in 1880 and was

On the latter's death on the 14th September 1922 Maharaja Man Singh the present ruler succeeded to the Gaddi by adoption.

introduce the following for the whole matter —

The present Ruler of Jaipur, Captain His Highness Sarvad 1-Rajaha
1 Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharajadhiraja Sir Sanjay
Man Singhji Bahadur, G C I E, is a Kachwah Rajput His
Highness was born on the 21st 4 1911 He is the second

1922 During His Highness's reign
JAIPUR

Under Rules at the end of paragraph 8 insert—

"His Highness underwent military training at Dehra Dun in 1942 and
attended a course at the Staff College, Quetta in 1943".

Under the heading "Ruler" in line 25 after "on the 1st January 1934"
he was further promoted to the rank of Major, vide London Gazette dat
th September 1940 "

...ary Captain on the 1st January 1934

1933 His Highness took his Polo Team to England where it achieved

ert in line 25 His Highness again visited Europe in 1935, 1936, 1937
d 1939 " after tournaments "

...on the 6th September While in England His Highness was
invested by His Majesty the King Emperor with the Insignia

of G C I E, which distinction was conferred on him on the
3rd June 1935 His Highness again visited England in May
1936, returning to Jaipur in August of the same year In
December 1936, His Highness met with an accident while playing
polo and had to proceed to Vienna (Austria) in January 1937

Page 79—

Ruler

... 1937 " insert

April 1941 His Highness received from His Imperial Majesty
Captain in the Household Cavalry and thereafter proceeded on Active
overseas "

... his second daughter of His late Highness Maharaja S
Jindendra Narayan Bhup of Cooh Behar took place on the 9th May, 1940 "

... his late highness ... he has a daughter

Insert in line 47 after "and heir" "Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhawan
Bahadur "

Insert in line 49 after "a son" "Maharaj Kumar Shri Jai Singhji Bah
on the 10th December

Insert at the end of paragraph 1 "His Highness enjoys a
salute of 17 guns and local salute of 19 guns "

LEADING PERSONAGES

INTRODUCTION.

The leading men of the Jaipur State are divided into four classes —

- (1) Hereditary Nobles
- (2) Hereditary Office-bearers
- (3) Non hereditary Office bearers
- (4) Udikas (usually Brahmans or persons belonging to some sacred class)

The nobles generally enjoy hereditary grants of land from the State in reward for services rendered, or by right of descent from the ruling family. Nobles of the Kachhwaha clan descended from the ruling house are known as bhai betas or kinsmen. There are two classes of nobles viz, Tazims and Khas-chauki. The members of the former class are received in Darbar by the Ruler standing when they present their nazam. They are privileged to wear gold anklets. The principal nobles of Jaipur all of whom will be noticed separately, are Kachhwahas and Rathors. There are also many Sardars of less importance belonging to these and to the Sisodia, Tunwar, Bhati and other tribes. There are several instances of officials who have been raised to the rank of hereditary nobles.

Gradation of rank among the nobles though much importance is attached by themselves to kinship with the ruling house depends less on this qualification than on the position to which the different families have raised themselves. The Rajawats being the nearest connections of the ruling house consider themselves the premier family of Jaipur. Next to them come the so called twelve Kotris viz, (1) Nathawats, (2) Chaturbhujots (3) Khangarots (4) Balbhadrots, (5) Sultanots, (6) Kalyanots (7) Puraumallots, (8) Pichanots (9) Kumbhawats, (10) Banbirpotas (11) Sheobirampotas and (12) Kumbhanis.

The following families among others are also known Kotris —

Shakhawats Narukas Bankawats and Gogawats. The origin of most of the Kotris and their connection with the ruling family are shown in the genealogical tree facing page 79.

The largest chiefships in Jaipur are those of Sikar and Khetri, the possessors of which enjoy the titles of Rao Raja and Raja, respectively, and exercise limited judicial powers within their estates.

The Jagirdar of Talchuri claim descent from the Bargujar family which ruled over a portion of the present Jaipur territory before its conquest by the Kachhwahas.

Dhuli, Diggi, Usara, Chomu and Samod held originally small estates which have been enlarged by subsequent grants.

The jagirs of Santha, Kanota, Naila, ^{and} Raipur and Karansar are modern grants dating from the time of Maharaja Ram Singh, II.

Succession is generally by primogeniture the eldest son succeeding the estate and the cadets receiving a suitable annuity for maintenance. The rule is however not observed in Shaikhawati where an almost equal division of the ancestral estate takes place among the several sons. Appanages thus created are sometimes merged again in the parent estate on failure of issue.

All nobles either serve the State with horse and foot or pay assessment in cash the former being known as Jagirdars and the latter as *ala guzars*. The *Udikis* render no service and pay no assessment.

There are very few hereditary office bearers of importance though some families enjoy grants of land as rewards for services. There are also some families which have maintained themselves for centuries in State service one or more members always receiving some kind of employment. In a few cases offices of special importance are held by particular families so long as any member of them is found fit to perform the required duties.

Certain Brahmans and others who have gained prominence in the State hold honours and grants.

(i) *Members of Ruling Families*

Nil

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars etc*

(1) *Chomu* — THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF CHOMU is one of the most distinguished representatives of the Nathawat branch of the Kachhwaha tribe which takes its name from Nathaji the son of Gopalji and grandson of Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528). The Chomu estate is situated 20 miles to the north of Jaipur. Thakur Devi Singh who is the birth the son of Thakur Chand Singh of Ajavrajpura was born on 14th September 1870 and succeeded Thakur Gobind Singh by adoption in December 1900. The Thakur has nine sons. He was awarded a *Order of Honour* by the Government of India on 7th June 1921. He is a retired Member of the Council of State.

The Chomu family, besides its estate in Jaipur holds a temple and some lands and buildings at Brindaban in the Muttra district.

(2) *Samod* — RAWAL SANGRAM SINGH OF SAMOD belongs to the Nathawat branch of the Kachhwaha clan. His estate is situated 4 miles from Jaipur. He was born on 10th October 1880, and is by birth a *successor* to the estate. His

LEADING PERSONAGES

INTRODUCTION

The leading men of the Jaipur State are divided into four classes

- (1) Hereditary Nobles
- (2) Hereditary Office-bearers
- (3) Non hereditary Office bearers
- (4) Udiks (usually Brahmans or persons belonging to a sacred class)

The nobles generally enjoy hereditary grants of land from the State in reward for services rendered or by right of descent from family. Nobles of the Kachhwaha clan descended from the ruler are known as bhai betas or kinsmen. There are two classes of nobles viz Tazimi and Khas-chauki. The members of the former class received in Darbar by the Ruler standing when they present their nazr. They are privileged to wear gold anklets. The principal nobles of Jaipur all of whom will be noticed separately are Kachhwahas and Rathors. There are also many Sardars of less importance belonging to these and to the Sisodia, Tunwar Bhati and other tribes. There are several instances of officials who have been raised to the rank of hereditary nobles.

Gradation of rank among the nobles though much importance is attached by themselves to kinship with the ruling house depends less on this qualification than on the position to which the different families have raised themselves. The Rajawats being the nearest connections of the ruling house consider themselves the premier family of Jaipur. Next to them come the so called twelve Kotris viz (1) Nathawats (2) Chaturbhujots (3) Kiangarots (4) Balbhadrots (5) Sultanots (6) Kalyanots (7) Puraumallots (8) Pichanots (9) Kumbhawats (10) Banbirpotas (11) Sheobirampotas and (12) Kumbhanis.

The following families among others are also known Kotris —

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The Jagirdar of Talehri claim descent from the Bargujar family which ruled over a portion of the present Jaipur territory before its conquest by the Kachhwahas.

Bhul, Diggi, Unlara, Chomu and Samod held originally as estates which have been enlarged by subsequent grants.

The jagirs of Santha, Kanota, Naila, Raipur and modern grants dating from the time of Maharaja Ram

He has studied upto the B A Degree of the Allahabad University. In 1923 he was appointed Honorary Member of the Jaipur State Court in the Revenue Department, and is now a Judge of the Chief Court Jaipur. He is also a Member of the State Judicial Committee. During the years 1932-33 and 1934-35 he remained in England where he studied for the Bar at the Inner Temple for an aggregate period approximately two years. Besides the estate in the Jaipur State, he holds landed property at Hardwar District Saharanpur (U.P.) and Delhi.

(3) *Jhalat*—THAKUR GOVARDHAN SINGH OF JHALA a Kachhwaha Rajput belongs to the Singramsinghot branch of Rajawat sub clan which is descended from Maharaja Jai Singh (1803-13). The estate is situated 44 miles to the south of Jaipur. The late Thakur Bijay Singh died on 15th October 1907, and was succeeded by the present Thakur on his being selected as such by the late Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II. The families of Isarda and Baler are also related to that of Jhalat.

(4) *Unara*—RAO RAJA SARDAR SINGH OF UNARA a Kachhwaha Rajput and is the head of the Naruka branch of family in Jaipur. He holds a Jagir 70 miles to the south of Jaipur which pays an annual Mamla of Rs. 38,335 to the Darbar. None of the family have held any official position in the State but some of them rendered important services to the Darbar in recognition of which Ajit Singh received from Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh (1700-44) the title of Rao and from Maharaja Madho Singh I (1725-50) that of Raja. Rao Raja Sardar Singh who was born on the 10th October 1894 is by birth the son of Thakur Rup Singh Hardatpura and succeeded to the estate of Unara on his being selected by the Darbar as successor to the late Rao Raja Guman Singh. Rao Sardar Singh has four sons.

(5) *Digga*—THAKUR SANGRAM SINGH OF DIGGI is the head of the Khangarot sub clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs which is descended from Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528) through the latter's Jagmal. The estate lies 50 miles to the south east of Jaipur.

(6) *Manoharpur*

on account of the tenure of Bishangarh. Rao Pratap Singh who was born on 18th February 1872 is by birth the son of Thakur Balwant Singh. Heo-Nath Singh of Manoharpur is another nearest relative but is a minor. At the end give the following note:—

(6) (Manoharpur)—At the end give the following note:—

NOTE—Rao Pratap Singh died on 15th October 1912. The question of succession in favour of his real grandson is pending mutation.

30 miles to the north of Jaipur, pays an annual assessment of Rs 36,192. On the death of Raja Sanwant Singh, the succession was disputed, and Hamir Singh, son of Thakur Dule Singh of Dadia, was elected by the Darbar in 1890 as the rightful claimant. He was born in 1871. He has a son born on 14th October 1900. The Dadia family is the nearest by relationship to that of Khandela. The present Raja was awarded a sword of honour by the British Government.

Pages 82—83—

(7) *Khandela*—Delete the last portion "The question ... pending mutation" of the note and insert

Highness the Maharaja as successor to the late Rao Raja Bir Madh Singh Bahadur, K C I E, on the latter's death, which took place at Sikar on the 28th June 1922. He is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shaikhzad sub-branch and belongs to the Bawal family which is descended from

lines 29-33 under the heading "(8) *Sikar*" for "He has two daughters." substitute "He has one son and two daughters. The son Keshav Singh was born on 14th October 1900." The son Keshav Singh was born on 14th October 1900.

and Sarwari "

1877. He was also awarded a sword of honour by the Government of India on 7th June 1921. The present Rao Raja received from the Darbar the title of Bahadur as a personal distinction on the 20th November 1921.

Delete from No (8) *Sikar* in lines 18-19 "who is receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer."

The families most closely allied to Dinkar Singh Bahadur, and Sarwari

(9) *Khetri*—RAJA SARDAR SINGH BAHADUR OF KHETRI was born on the 17th May 1927, his father

Page 83—

No (9) "*Khetri*".—Add the following after "is a minor" —

"He was educated in Switzerland and passed the Senior Cambridge Examination in 1934, when he was only 14. Later on he joined the Mayo College at Ajmer and passed the Higher Diploma Chief's College in 1938. He is now studying in England at Cambridge University."

He has studied upto the B A Degree of the Allahabad University 1923 he was appointed Honorary Member of the Jaipur State in the Revenue Department, and is now a Judge of the Chief Court Jaipur. He is also a Member of the State Judicial Commission. During the years 1932-33 and 1934-35 he remained in England. He studied for the Bar at the Inner Temple for an aggregate period approximately two years. Besides the estate in the Jaipur State he holds landed property at Hardwar, District Saharanpur (UP) and Delhi.

(3) *Jhalai*.—THAKUR GOVARDHAN SINGH OF JHALAI a Kachhwaha Rajput, belongs to the Singramsinghot branch of the Rajawat sub clan, which is descended from Maharaja Jai Singh (1803-13). The estate is situated 44 miles to the south of Jaipur. The late Thakur Bujey Singh died on 15th October 1907, and was succeeded by the present Thakur on his being selected as such by the Late Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh, II. The families of Isardi and Baler are related to that of Jhalai.

(4) *Umara*.—RAO RAJA SARDAR SINGH OF UNIARA a Kachhwaha Rajput and is the head of the Naruka branch of the family in Jaipur. He holds a Jagir 70 miles to the south of Jaipur which pays an annual Mamla of Rs 38,335 to the Darbar. None of the family have held any official position in the State, but some of them rendered important services to the Darbar in recognition of which Ajit Singh received from Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh (1700-44) the title of Rao and from Maharaja Madho Singh I (1701-44) that of Raja. Rao Raja Sardar Singh who was born on the 10th October 1894, is by birth the son of Thakur Rup Singh of Hardatpura and succeeded to the estate of Uniara on his being selected by the Darbar as successor to the late Rao Raja Guman Singh. Rao Raja Sardar Singh has four sons.

(5) *Diggi*.—THAKUR SANGRAM SINGH OF DIGGI is the head of the Khangarot sub clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, which is descended from Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528) through the latter's son Jagmal. The estate lies 50 miles to the south east of Jaipur.

(6) *Manoharpur*.—RAO PRATAP SINGH OF MONOHARPUR is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the senior branch of the Shakhawat sub clan which takes its origin from Raja Uday Karan (1388-1413) through Shakhawat, the descendant of his fourth son. He is succeeded 30 miles to the south of Jaipur. He is a member of the Darbar and is the head of the family.

60 miles to the north of Jaipur, pays an annual assessment of Rs 36,192. On the death of Raja Sanwant Singh, the succession was disputed, and Hamir Singh, son of Thakur Dule Singh of Dadia, was elected by the Darbar in 1890 as the rightful claimant. He was born in 1871. He has a son born on 14th October 1909. The Dadia family is the nearest by relationship to that of Khandela. The present Raja was created a sword of honour by the British Govt.

Pages 82-83-

(7) ~~Khandela~~—Delete the last portion "The question.....
"meaning mutation" of the page and insert:

business the village, as a reward to the late Rao Raja for services rendered. He was elected on the 17th June 1922. He is a Hindu and a member of the Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandal, Bombay.

has 2243 under the heading "(1) Sikar" for "He has two children....
"subordinate" He has one son and two daughters. The son is a student of Maharaja Ranjit Singh College, Lahore. The daughters are: (1) District Dairs Dm (United Provinces) as Lecturer in History (1927), and the younger to Kanwar Chaman Singh (1937). The families most closely allied to Sikar are Bathi and Sarwari."

1922. He was also awarded a sword of honour by the Government of India on 7th June 1921. The present Rao Raja received from the Darbar the title of Bahadur as a personal distinction on the 20th November 1922.

the title of Bahadur as a personal distinction on the 20th November 1922.

gadhra. The families most closely allied to Sikar are Bathi and Sarwari.

(9) ~~Khetri~~—RAJA SARDAR SINGH BAHADUR OF KHETRI, succeeded on the 17th May 1927, his father

was named as a member of the Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandal, Bombay.

No (9) "Khetri".—Add the following after "is a minor"—
"He was educated in Switzerland and passed the Senior Cambridge Examination in 1934, when he was only 14. Later on he attended the Mayo College at Ajmer and passed the Higher Division Certificate in 1938. He is now studying in England at Cambridge University."

in Chillon College, an English School in Switzerland, for two years and passed the Senior Cambridge Examination in July 1931, he was admitted to the Post Diploma Class of the Mayo College, Ajmer, in November of the same year

(10) *Duni* —RAO KALYAN SINGH OF DUNI, a Kachhwaha Rajput, is the head of the Gogawat sub clan. The estate is situated 80 miles south west of Jaipur. The Rao is by birth the son of Thakur Omsingh of Balmukandapura, and succeeded by adoption the late Rao Lachhman Singh who died in 1913 and had no son. The title of Rao was conferred on Sheo Nath Singh by Maharaja Prithwi Singh (1768-79) whom he served first in the capacity of Fauj Bakhshi and subsequently in that of Diwan. Rao Kalyan Singh has a son named Bhagwat Singh born in 1908. The families most nearly allied to Duni are those of Ajayarajpura and Balmukandapura. It is the privilege of the Jagirdar of Duni to sit behind the Ruler on the same elephant in all State processions and to wave the *Chanuar* over him.

(11) *Bagru* —THAKUR KIRAT SINGH OF BAGRU is the head of the Chaturbhujot sub clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, which is descended from Chaturbhuj, a son of Raja Prithwi Raj, I (1488-1528). The estate is situated 18 miles to the west of Jaipur.

(12) *Achrol* —THAKUR HARI SINGH OF ACHROL, born on 15th July 1901 is the head of the Balbhadrot sub clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, being descended from Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528) through the latter's son Balbhadar. Thakur Balbhadar was killed in Gujarat, and his son Achaldas, quelled a rebellion in Shaikhawati, receiving the office of Fauj Musahib in recognition of his services. The estate is situated 18 miles to the north of Jaipur. Thakur Hari Singh succeeded his father, Thakur Kesri Singh. On the 7th March 1924 Thakur Hari Singh married the sister of His Highness the Maharaja Shri Bahadur of Charkhar by whom he has two sons—the eldest born on the 23rd March 1931 and the second on the 8th April 1934—and one daughter. Thakur H. Singh is at present Home Minister of the Council of State, Jaipur. He has one younger brother, born on the 27th February 1906.

(13) *Banskh* —THAKUR KALYAN SINGH OF BANSKH, a Kachhwaha Rajput, is the head of the Kumbhani sub clan, which is descended from Raja Joshi (1318-67). His estate is situated 24 miles to the east of Jaipur. The present Thakur was born in 1912 and succeeded his father, Sheo Singh, who died on 12th October 1914.

(14) *Dhula* —RAWAT KUBER SINGH OF DHULA, a Kachhwaha Rajput is a Rajawat of the Durjansinghot family, which traces its origin to Maharaja Man Singhji (1590-1615). The estate is situated 25 miles to the east of Jaipur. Thakur Lachhman Singh, an ancestor of the present Thakur, was killed with his son fighting against Jawahir Singh of Bharatpur. In recognition of the services rendered on this occasion a grant of villages was made to the family. The title of "Rawat" was conferred on another ancestor Thakur Raghunath Singh. Rawat

1) Dhula—For the last sentence "He is at present Lancers substitute the following

He holds the rank of Captain in the Jaipur Army'

(f Raja Prithwi Raj (1489 1529) The estate lies 40 miles to Jaipur It was conferred originally on Thakur Anand Singh, who was employed by the Darbar as Faujdar His son Pahar was made a minister of the State The present Thakur succeeded the other Thakur Prithwi Singh by adoption confirmed by the Darbar on 19th May 1919 He has 6 sons

Thakur Jawan Singh of Dulu died on 20th June 1937 The line of succession is as follows

(16) Isarda 'Raja' for 'Thakur' Jaipur
houses most closely connected with it are those of Jhalai Barwara, and Baler Thakur has 2 sons of whom the second son by Mormukat was adopted by His late Highness Maharaja Singh as son and heir to the Gaddi of Jaipur

17) Gyg HAKUR KUSHAL SINGH OF GIJGARH is a Rathor of the Champawat sub clan which traces its origin to the family of Marwar The Jagir of Gijgarh is situated 60 miles to the west of Jaipur and was originally conferred in 1775 on Thalur who came to Jaipur in the time of Maharaja Prithwi Singh an ancestor of the present Thakur Umed Singh was killed in the flower of his age when fighting for Jaipur in a battle near Ton In recognition of the services rendered on this occasion the number of horses in the family was liable to contribute for the use of the Darbar was ten Thalur Kushal Singh the present holder of the Jagir died on 21st February 1894 and succeeded to the estate by adoption after the death of the late Thakur Kan Singh He was educated at College Ajmer He has two sons

18) —THAKUR GOPAL KARAN OF SEORA is a Rathor of the Karnot sub clan which traces its origin to the ruling family of Marwar The estate is situated 40 miles to the west of Jaipur Thakur Karan who succeeded his father Thakur Indar Karan died on 20th March 1918 was born on 6th October 1907 younger brother named Silyam Karan who was born on 29th

19) —Substitute the following for the whole matter —

20) —Thakur Umed Singh who succeeded to the Thakani estate on the 16th February 1939 belongs to the same family as the Thakur of Naha (No 19) the estate having been originally conferred on his great great grandfather, who was the brother of the Thakur of Naha

conferred on Thakur Shimbhu Singh, the great-grandfather of the holder and brother to Thakur Patch Singh of Naula. The succession of Thakur Kalyan Singh on the death of Thakur Bhojraj Singh sanctioned by the Darbar on the 14th April 1928.

(21) *Surajgarh*—THAKUR RAGHUBIR SINGH OF SURAJGARH is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shaikhawat sub clan, which traces its descent from Balu, son of Raja Uday Karan (1367-88). The estate which lies 140 miles to the north of Jaipur, pays an annual Mamla of Rs 8,595. The late Thakur Jiwan Singh died in 1916 and the Thakur Raghbir Singh, who was born on 28th January 1914 and is son of Thakur Bishan Singh of Bisau, was selected by the Darbar as successor to Thakur Jiwan Singh on 19th August 1915. Thakur Govind Singh, grandfather of Thakur Raghbir Singh, served with the British Forces under British Officers in the Mutiny of 1857.

(22) *Bisau*—THAKUR BISHAN SINGH OF BISAU is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shrikhawāt sub clan. He holds an estate 120 miles north of Jaipur and pays an annual Mamla of Rs 9,885 to the State. A former Jagirdar of Bisau served with his contingent under British Officers during the Mutiny. Thakur Bishan Singh succeeded his father Thakur Jagat Singh in 1895. He was born on 21st February 1861 and received education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(23) *Patan*—RAO UDAI SINGH OF PATAN OR JILO PATAN born on 28th April 1892, is a Tanwar Rajput, who holds an estate 120 miles north of Jaipur and pays an annual Mamla of Rs 7,641 to the State. He also holds some villages in the Anupshahr Pargana of the Bulandshahr district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Rao Mul Singh the late Rao of Patan, died in 1914 and was succeeded by the present Rao, by adoption which was sanctioned by the Darbar.

(24) *Siwar*—THAKUR SANWAL SINGH OF SIWAR is a Kachhwaha Rajawat descended from Maharaja Man Singh of Jaipur. He succeeded his father, Mehtab Singh in 1936. He got his education at the Mayo College Ajmer. His estate is situated 55 miles south of Jaipur.

Note—Thakur Mehtab Singh died on the 8th January, 1936, the question of succession in favour of his son Sanwal Singh is pending mutation.

(25) *Kama*—RAJA PRATAP SINGH OF KAMA is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Rajawat sub clan, tracing his descent from Maharaja Mirza Raja Jai Singh, I. His estate is situated about 32 miles to the north of Jaipur. The late Raja Bane Singh died in February 1911 and was succeeded by the present Raja. He has two sons, the elder by his first wife, daughter of the Rao of Alipura, and the younger by his second wife, sister of the present Raja of Vizianagram.

(26) *Bichun*—THAKUR RAGHUNATH SINGH OF BICHUN is a Kachhwaha Rajput of Khangarot sub clan, succeeded his brother

Page 87—

Delete (27) Karansar and the connected entry there.

Re-number "(27)" for "(28)" against "Jobber".

Let on Henry Jones

JAIPUR.

Page 87—

Bahadur Pandit Sir Berta Singh, Minister.

Under the same heading in entry (b) for "Chand P. C. S." substitute "Bawan Bahadur Pandit".

ACCORDING TO THE JOURNALIST RECORDS, HARRY OF LOMB, KING OF

Krishna's sons, abandoning Hindustan settled beyond the Indus (one of their descendants, Gajapati, said to have built a fort called Gajapati, identified by Tod as the Ghazni of Afghanistan, but believed by Cunningham to be in the vicinity of Ravalpindi) but being defeated and killed in battle with the king of Khorasan, his followers were driven southward into the Punjab, where Salbahan founded a town and named it after himself, Salbahanpur or Salpura (generally identified with Sal). Salbahan's grandson, Bhati, was also a great and successful warrior whose name was adopted by his clansmen as a tribal designation. Shortly after this, the tribe was again driven southward by the king of Ghazni and crossing the Sutlej, took refuge in the Indian desert, which henceforth became its home. Here they came into contact with various Rajput clans, such as the Bhutias and Chunnas (both extinct), the Baras (now Musalmans), the Langahas and the Sodhas and Lodras (both branches of the Ponwars or Parmaras). Their first capital was Tanot, still in Jaisalmer territory, which was founded about the middle of the eighth century, but being ousted from this, Deoraj, the first Ruler to assume the title of Raval, built Desgarh or Deorawar in 853 (now called Derawar in Bahawalpur territory) and established himself there. Shortly afterwards, the capital was changed to Lodurva, an immense city with twelve gates taken from the Lodra Rajputs, the ruins of which lie ten miles west by north of Jaisalmer town. Lodurva was, however, ill adapted for defence, so Jaisal sought for a stronger place and founded the fort and city of Jaisalmer in 1156. He was succeeded by several warlike Rulers, who were constantly engaged in battles and raids, and whose taste for free looting proved most disastrous, for on two occasions, viz., in 1255 and shortly afterwards, the Bhatias so enraged the emperor Ala-ud-din that an Imperial army was despatched against them, and conquered and sacked the fort and city of Jaisalmer, so that for some time it remained completely deserted. In the sixteenth century, the Bhatias formed an alliance with the Amirs of Sind against the Rathors. Rawal Sabal Singh, the twenty-sixth Ruler in succession to Jaisal, was the first to acknowledge the supremacy of the Delhi Empire, and to hold his dominions as a vassal of it. The Rulers of Jaisalmer had now

arrived at the height of their power. Their territory extended northward to the Sutlej, thus including the whole of Bahawalpur and westward to the Indus, while to the east and south it comprised many districts, which were subsequently annexed by the Rathors and incorporated in Marwar and Bikaner. From this time till the accession of Rawal Mulraj in 1762, the fortunes of the State rapidly declined and most of the outlying districts were wrested from it. The first Ruler of Jaisalmer to enter into treaty relations with the British Government was Maharawal Mulraj, who in 1818 concluded a treaty by which the State was guaranteed to the Ruler.

1820, the State was virtually

Singh, who was guilty of terrible atrocities. He put to death nearly all the relations of the Ruler. The town of Jaisalmer was depopulated by his cruelty; the trade of the country was interrupted, and those relatives of the Maharawal who escaped death, fled from the country. Mulraj was succeeded by his grandson Gaj Singh, in whose time, after the conquest of Sind, the forts of Shahgarh, Gharsia and Ghotaru, which had been wrested from Jaisalmer, were restored to it. The successors of Maharawal Gaj Singh, were Maharawals Ranjit Singh, Berisal and Salwahan, the late Ruler, who died on 11th April 1914.

THE RULER

The present Ruler of Jaisalmer is HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA-DHIRAJA MAHARAWAL SIR JAWAHIR SINGH BAHADUR, KCSI, who was born on the 18th November 1882. His Highness is the son of Thakur Sardar Singh and in 1889, he was adopted by Thakur Man Singh of Etā. He succeeded to the Gaddi of Jaisalmer on the 26th June 1914 on the demise of His late Highness Maharawal Salwahan. His Highness' heir apparent, Maharaj Kanwar Girdhar Singh, by Maharani Sodhji, was born on the 13th November 1907 and has a son Bhanwar Raghunath Singh who was born on the 28th November 1929. His Highness' second son, Maharaj Kanwar Hukam Singh, by Her Highness Maharani Hadiji, was born on the 11th February 1927. The Maharani Amarkotiji belongs also to the Sodha clan of Rajputs. Her Highness Hadiji whom His Highness married in November 1919 is the granddaughter of the late Maharao Raja Ram Singh of Bundi and His late Highness Raghubir Singhji gave her hand in marriage as his own daughter to His Highness the Maharawalji. Her Highness has been given the title of the Pat (Senior) Maharani of Jaisalmer. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was one of the first to be selected as a recruit to the Imperial Cadet Corps from that institution. He was made a KCSI, on the 1st January 1918.

The Bhatis of Jaisalmer are connected by marriage with the Houses of Udaipur, Bundi, Dungearpur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishtwar, Dharamadira and Narwarth.

The genealogical tree opposite shows the descent of the Jaisalmer Rulers.

LEADING PERSONAGES

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family*

(1) MAHARAJ KANWAR SRI GIRDHAR SINGHJI BAHADUR born on the 13th November 1907, is the heir apparent. He has a son BHANWAR SRI RAGHUNATH SINGHJI BAHADUR born on the 28th November 1929.

(2) MAHARAJ KANWAR SRI HUKUM SINGHJI BAHADUR who was born on the 11th February 1927 is the second son of His Highness the Maharawal.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

Introduction

The nearest relatives of the Ruling House are called Rajyas and those who owing to their lineage or their adoption are comparatively remote in relationship are called Rawlots.

Rajyas

Dudhu — ~~THAKURAN RAJ SRI GOPAL SINGHJI OF DUDHU~~
born on the 19th November 1901, and THAKURAN RAJ SRI
YAN SINGHJI born on the 3rd June 1898 represent resp
senior and the junior branch of Dudhu. ~~The former has~~
~~Khengar Singh born on the 5th July 1932 and the latter~~
~~Madho Singh born on 2nd January 1918~~

Nachna — THAKURAN RAJ SRI GORDHAN SINGH
the 27th September 1909 is the Jagirdar of
His estate yields an income of Rs 3 000

OF
and

SINGHJI
in Jaisalmer

The principal Rawlot Thakurs are Loharki, Satoy and Tot and the present Jagirdars of these places are Pirdan, Tanerao and Saru Singh, respectively.

Most of the Sardars are Bhatias and are distinguished as Udaisinghs, Sakatsinghs, Dwarkadasots, Prithvirajots, Tejmalots, Durjawats, Bhatias, Barsinghs and Khunya according to the subdivision the clan to which they belong. Primogeniture obtains among the Khunya and Barsingh Bhatias the younger sons receiving maintenance only, but among the rest, estates are generally equally divided. Jagirdars and Sardars are bound to serve the State whenever called upon to do so. They present a horse on the occasion of the accession of the Prince to the Gaddi, on the occasion of marriage of the Prince, on the occasion of the birth and marriage of Maharaj Kanwars and also on the occasion of the marriage of Baijis, if any.

The accounts of the principal Nobles, etc., of the State are given
DW —

(1) *Bikampur*—RAO AMAR SINGH OF BIKAMPUR, born 1872 is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sub clan and is a leading Sardar of the State. His Estate yields an annual income of Rs 5,000 and enjoys double Tazim. The title of Rao was conferred on him by Darbar. He has no male issue.

(2) *Girajpur*—THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF GIRAJPUR, son of Thakur Jethmal, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sept. He was born on the 5th December 1875. He holds an estate with an annual income of Rs 1,700 and enjoys double Tazim. He has two sons.

(3) *Barsalpur*—RAO MOTI SINGH OF BARSALPUR, son of Rao Dhanji is a Bhati Rajput of the Khunya sub clan. He was born in 1876. His estate yields an annual income of Rs 8,000. He is a leading Sardar of the State and enjoys double Tazim and the title of Rao from the Darbar. He has three sons.

(4) *Khuri*—THAKUR SULTAN SINGH OF KHURI, son of Thakur Pane Singh, born in 1913 is a Panwar Rajput of the Sodha sept. ~~He holds an estate yielding an annual~~

Page 91—

(6) *Jinjnyals* Lines 1 2—Substitute "Kishen Singh" for "Pac Singh" in line 1 and "Padam Singh" for "Buldan Singh" in the second line.

(6) *Jinjnyals* Line 3—Delete the words "was born in 1870 and".

(6) *Jinjnyals* Line 4—Substitute "one son" for "three sons".

He enjoys double Tazim and has two sons.

(8) *Bhadli*—THAKUR MANGAL SINGH OF BHADLI, son of Kishen Singh, born in 1911, is a Bhati Rajput of the Udaisinghot sept. His estate yields an annual income of Rs 800. He enjoys single Tazim and has no male issue.

(9) *Deora*—THAKUR SAMRAT SINGH OF DEORA, son of Thakur Buhlan, born in 1877, is a Udaisinghot Bhati Rajput and holds an estate with an annual income of Rs 1,000. He enjoys single Tazim and has one son, Derawar Singh, born in 1911.

(10) *Indla*—THAKUR NAG SINGH OF RINDHA, son of Thakur Khusal Singh, born in 1885, is a Bhati Rajput of the Tejmalot sept. He holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs 1,000. He enjoys double Tazim and has two sons.

MANGRAJ

LEADING PERSONAGES

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family*

(1) MAHARAJ BHANWAR SRI BHADUR
 born on the 13th November 1929 has a son
 born on the 14th February 1927 is the second son of His Highness
 the Maharawal

(2) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

Introduction

The nearest relatives of the Ruling House are called Rajputs and those who owing to their lineage or their adoption are comparatively remote in relationship are called Rawlats

Rajputs

~~Dudhu — THAKURAN RAJ SRI GORDHAN SINGHJI, born on the 19th November 1901, and THAKURAN RAJ SRI NARAYAN SINGHJI, born on the 3rd June 1898 represent respectively the senior and the junior branch of Dudhu. The former has a son Kungar Singh born on the 5th July 1932 and the latter has a son Kungar Madho Singh born on 2nd January 1910.~~

Nachna — THAKURAN RAJ SRI GORDHAN SINGHJI, born the 27th September 1909 is the Jagirdar of Nachna Thikanas. His estate yields an income of Rs 3,000

Lakhmana — THAKURAN RAJ SRI NARAYAN SINGHJI OF LAKHMANA born in 1910 is the Jagirdar of Lakhmana in Jaisalmer and is the adopted son of late Thakur Shoodan Singhji

The principal Rawlat Thikanas are Loharka, Satoy and Tot and the present Jagirdars of these places are Pirdan, Tanerao and Saru Singh, respectively

Most of the Sardars are Bhatias and are distinguished as Udaisingho Sakatsinghot, Dwarkadasot, Prithvirajot, Tejmalot, Durjawat, Bhat dasot, Barsingha and Khunya, according to the sub-division of the clan to which they belong. Primogeniture obtains among the Khunya and Barsingha Bhatias, the younger sons receiving maintenance only, but among the rest, estates are generally equally divided. Jagdars and Sardars are bound to serve the State whenever called upon to do so. They present a horse on the occasion of the accession of the Prince to the Gaddi, on the occasion of marriage of the Prince, on the occasion of the birth and marriage of Maharaj Kanwars and also on the occasion of the marriage of Rajas, if any

The accounts of the principal Nobles, etc., of the State are given
as follows —

(1) *Bikampur* — RAO AMAR SINGH OF BIKAMPUR, born 1872, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sub clan, and is a leading dar of the State. His Estate yields an annual income of Rs 5,000 enjoys double Tazim. The title of Rao was conferred on him by Darbar. He has no male issue.

(2) *Girajpur* — THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF GIRAJPUR, son of Thakur Jethmal, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sept. He was born on the 5th December 1875. He holds an estate with an annual income of Rs 1,700 and enjoys double Tazim. He has two sons.

(3) *Barsalpur* — RAO MOTI SINGH OF BARSALPUR, son of Rao Dhanji, is a Bhati Rajput of the Khunya sub clan. He was born in 1876. His estate yields an annual income of Rs 8,000. He is a leading Sardar of the State and enjoys double Tazim and the title Rao from the Darbar. He has three sons.

(4) *Khuri* — THAKUR SULTAN SINGH OF KHURI, son of Thakur Pande Singh, born in 1913 is a Panwar Rajput of the Sodha

Page 91—

(6) *Jinjnyals* Lines 1-2 — Substitute "Kishen Singh" for "Padam Singh" in line 1 and "Padam Singh" for "Bulidan Singh" in the second line.

(6) *Jinjnyals* Line 3 — Delete the words "was born in 1870 and".

(6) *Jinjnyals* Line 4 — Substitute "one son" for "three sons".
He enjoys double Tazim and has two sons.

(8) *Bhadli* — THAKUR MANGAL SINGH OF BHADLI, son of Kishen Singh, born in 1911, is a Bhati Rajput of the Udaisinghot sept. His estate yields an annual income of Rs 800. He enjoys single Tazim and has no male issue.

(9) *Deora* — THAKUR SAMRAT SINGH OF DEORA, son of Thakur Bulidan, born in 1877, is a Udaisinghot Bhati Rajput and holds an estate with an annual income of Rs 1,000. He enjoys single Tazim and has one son, Derwar Singh, born in 1911.

(10) *Rindha* — THAKUR NAG SINGH OF RINDHA, son of Thakur Khussal Singh, born in 1885 is a Bhati Rajput of the Tejmalot sept. He holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs 1,000. He enjoys double Tazim and has two sons.

MANGAL SINGH

LEADING PERSONAGES

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family*

(1) MAHARAJ KANWAR SRI GIRDHAR SINGHJI BAHADUR born on the 13th November 1907, is the heir apparent. He has a son BHANWAR SRI RAGHUNATH SINGHJI BAHADUR born on the 28th November 1929.

(2) MAHARAJ KANWAR SRI HUKUM SINGHJI BAHADUR who was born on the 14th February 1927 is the second son of His Highness the Maharawal.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

Introduction

The nearest relatives of the Ruling House are called Rajas and those who owing to their lineage or their adoption are comparatively remote in relationship are called Rawlots.

Rajas

~~Dudhu — THAKURAN RAJ SRI GORDHAN SINGHJI born on the 10th November 1901, and THAKURAN RAJ SRI NARAYAN SINGHJI born on the 3rd June 1898 represent respectively senior and the junior branch of Dudhu. The former has a son Kan-
Khengar Singh born on the 5th July 1932 and the latter has a son Kan-
Madho Singh born on 2nd January 1916.~~

Nachna — THAKURAN RAJ SRI GORDHAN SINGHJI born the 27th September 1909 is the Jagirdar of Nachna Thik. His estate yields an income of Rs 3 000.

Lakhmana — THAKURAN RAJ SRI NARAYAN SINGH OF LAKHMANA born in 1910 is the Jagirdar of Lakhmana in Jaisalmer and is the adopted son of late Thakur Shoodan Singhji.

The principal Rawlot Thikanas are Loharki, Satoy and and the present Jagirdars of these places are Pirdan Tanerao and S Singh, respectively.

Most of the Sardars are Bhatias and are distinguished as Udaipur, Sakatsinghot, Dwarkadasot, Prithvirajot, Tejmalot, Durjawat, Bhat, dasot, Barsingha and Khunya according to the subdivision of the clan to which they belong. Primogeniture obtains among Khunya and Barsingh Bhatias the younger sons receiving maintenance only, but among the rest, estates are generally equally divided. Sardars and Sardars are bound to serve the State whenever called upon so. They present a horse on the occasion of the accession of the Maharawal to the Gaddi, on the occasion of marriage of the Prince, on the occasion of the birth and marriage of Maharaj Kanwars and also on the occasion of the marriage of Rajas, if any.

The accounts of the principal Nobles, etc., of the State are given

(1) *Bilampur*—RAO AMAR SINGH OF BIKAMPUR, born 1872, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sub-branch, and is a leading ar of the State His Estate yields an annual income of Rs. 5,000 enjoys double-Tazim The title of Rao was conferred on him by Darbar He has no male issue

(2) *Girajpur*—THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF GIRAJPUR, son of kur Zethmal is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sept He was on the 5th December 1875 He holds an estate with an annual re of Rs 1700 and enjoys double Tazim He has two sons

(3) *Barsalpur*—RAO MOTI SINGH OF BARSALPUR, son Rao Dhanji is a Bhati Rajput of the Khunya sub-branch He was n in 1876 His estate yields an annual income of Rs 2,000 He a leading Sardar of the State and enjoys double Tazim and the title Rao from the Darbar He has three sons

(4) *Khuri*—THAKUR SULTAN SINGH OF KHURI, son of akur Pare Singh, born in 1913 is a Panwar Rajput of the Sodha

Page 91—

(6) *Jinjnyals* Lines 1-2—Substitute "Kishen Singh" for "Pac Singh" in line 1 and "Padam Singh" for "Bulidan Singh" in the sec line

(6) *Jinjnyals* Line 3—Delete the words "was born in 1870 and"

(6) *Jinjnyals* Line 4—Substitute "one son" for "three sons" He enjoys double Tazim and has two sons

(8) *Bhadli*—THAKUR MANGAL SINGH OF BHADLI, son of Kishen Singh born in 1911, is a Bhati Rajput of the Udasinghot sept His estate yields an annual income of Rs 800 He enjoys single Tazim and has no male issue

(9) *Deora*—THAKUR SAMRAT SINGH OF DEORA, son of Thakur Bulidan born in 1877, is a Udasinghot Bhati Rajput and holds an estate with an annual income of Rs 1000 He enjoys single-Tazim and has one son Derawar Singh born in 1911

(10) *Indla*—THAKUR NAG SINGH OF RINDHA, son of Thakur Khusal Singh born in 1885 is a Bhati Rajput of the Tejmalot sept He holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs 1,000 He enjoys double-Tazim and has two sons

MAGGI

(11) *Modha* —THAKUR ARJAN SINGH OF MODHA, son of Maghji, and adopted son of Thakur Sonji, is a Bhati Rajput of the Tejmalot sept. He was born in 1909, and holds an estate with an annual income of Rs. 1,000. He enjoys single-Tazim.

(12) *Baru* —THAKUR

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(13) *ulata* —THAKUR GUMAN SINGH (born 1896) and 1 brothers of Nawatala, sons of Thakur Mohbat Singh are Bhati Rajputs of the Prithvirajot sept. They hold an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,000. Thakur Guman Singh enjoys double-Tazim and has a son.

(15) *Chelak* —THAKUR NAHAR SINGH OF CHELAK, son of Thakur Hemji Singh, born in 1901, belongs to the Durjawat sept of the Bhati Rajputs. His estate yields an annual income of Rs. 300. He enjoys single Tazim and has no male issue.

(16) *Baruam* —THAKUR BHANWAR SINGH OF BARAGAD, son of Thakur Sangidam, born in 1912, is a Biharidasot Bhati Rajput. He holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 400. He enjoys single-Tazim and has one son.

(17) *Dangri* —THAKUR LAL SINGH OF DANGRI, son of Satidan Singh, born in 1903, is a Bhati Rajput of the Biharidasot sept. He holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,000. He enjoys single Tazim and has no male issue.

(18) *Lunhar* —THAKUR MUKAN SINGH OF LUNHAR, son of Thakur Ajit Singh, born in 1894, is a Panwar Rajput of the Sodhas sept. His estate yields an annual income of Rs. 500. He enjoys single Tazim and has one son.

CHANDLER

(m) Chief Officials

DR. L. R. SIKUND (M.A. (Cantab) Ph.D. (Göttingen) B.A. at L.) is the Dewan of the State.

JHALAWAR.

Historical Outline.

Jhalawar State was formerly a part of the Kingdom of Mewar. It was the son of the late Maharao of Mewar, who left his son with Maharao Bhim Singh, who then went on himself to Delhi, where all trace of him ends. His son, Madho Singh, won for himself the good graces of the Kotah Ruler, who married his eldest son to Madho Singh's sister, granted him a Jagir of Rs 12,000 and gave him the post of Faujdar, a position which implied control of the Army, the Forts and the Palaces. His connection with the Ruler gained him the familiar title of "Mama" (Maternal uncle), which continued for some time in the family. Madho Singh was succeeded in the office of Faujdar by his son, Madan Singh. Madan Singh had two sons—Himmat Singh and Prithvi Singh, the former of whom is said to have been famous for personal strength and prowess. Prithvi Singh had two sons, Shiv Singh and Zalim Singh, the latter of whom, being adopted by his uncle Himmat Singh, and surviving his father, succeeded to his grandfather's position in the Kotah State, at the age of 18. Three years later Zalim Singh was the means of securing victory for the Kotah troops against those of the Raja of Amber (Jaipur). Zalim Singh afterwards fell into disfavour with the Maharao owing to his rivalry in the case of a favourite woman whom the Maharao wished to place in his harem.

Leaving Kotah Zalim Singh did good service at Udaipur. Returning to Kotah, when Maharao Guman Singh was on his death bed the ruler sent for him and committed his son Umair Singh, and the country into his charge.

and --
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privileges he then possessed. This arrangement soon produced trouble. First upon the death of Umair Singh, his successor naturally desired to recover authority and again on the death of Zalim Singh himself in

1824 After much discussion and some armed contest the hereditary ruler of Kotah and the heir of Zalim Singh were induced by the British Government to agree to the compromise, by which certain districts of the Kotah State were separated and ceded to the heirs of Zalim Singh whereby, the State of Jhalawar was constituted under the hereditary rule of that family.

The name of Jhalawar was selected for this new State by the first Ruler. The arrangements were ratified by two treaties in 1838 for which year the State dates its creation. By the Treaties, the new Ruler acknowledged British Supremacy, agreed to supply troops according to his means and pay an annual tribute of Rs. 80,000.

He received the title of Maharaj Rana was granted a salute of 15 guns and placed on the same footing as other princes of Rajputana. When these affairs had been settled Maharaj Rana Madan Singh grand son of the late Rana of Kotah attended the British officials forthwith to Jhalrapatan and the Kotah Fort of Gagraun. This Chhawan thenceforward became the headquarters of the State and is still the place of residence of the Prince.

Madan Singh died in 1845 and was succeeded by his son Prithvi Singh at the early age of 15 a Regency Council composed of the old officials of the State being appointed to conduct affairs. In 1847-50 this Prince rendered good services to Government by affording protection to British Officers and since in revenge the mutineers from Agra much caused damage to the State Government remitted the tribute due for that year.

Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh was good natured and of a happy temperament, which made him very popular with his subjects but his easy going disposition was taken advantage of by the several Kamdars (Ministers) who in turn had the control of the State purse and as a result the State became heavily involved in debt.

In 1873 Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh adopted a boy by name Bakhat Singh from a Jhalvi family resident in Wadhwan of Kathiawar related to him in the ninth degree. In August 1875 Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh died and on the 1st June 1876 Kanwar Bakht Singh was acknowledged as his successor. On the 24th June the youthful Bakht Singh who was in his 11th year was formally installed and he then took the name of Zalim Singh in accordance with the former family custom which enjoined that only the four names of Zalim Singh, Madho Singh, Madan Singh and Prithvi Singh should be assumed by the rulers of the House.

In July 1891 Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh was granted full powers of administration but owing to his mismanagement of the State he was deposed on the 2nd March 1896. Thereafter he lived at Benares until his death in 1912. Consequent on his deposition the territories which

re made over by Kotah in 1838 to form the principality of Jhalawar, re restored to Kotah, while the remaining districts were utilised to form a new State, to provide for the family to which the first Raj Rana Singh belonged. Kanwar Bhawan Singh, son of Thakur Chhatrasal Singh of Fatehpur, a direct descendant of Madho Singh, the first Jhalawar ruler of Kotah was on the 10th November 1897, nominated as its ruler.

The new State of Jhalawar came into existence on the 1st January 1899. The State consists of the Choumehla and the Patan Tehsils, and the southern portion of the Tehsil of Suket. On the 6th February 1899, Raj Rana Bhawan Singh was installed on the Gaddi, and was invested with full Powers of Administration. His Highness was made a K.C.S.I., in June 1903 and the hereditary title of "Maharaj Rana" was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918, in recognition of his war services. In January 1921, the permanent salute of the State was raised to 25.

Add "Sir" after "Shri" and "K.C.S.I." after "Bahadur"

Add "He was made a K.C.S.I., on the 9th June 1938", at the end of paragraph 2

JHALAWAR

Line 21 under the heading "THE RULER" insert "J" after "Rajendra"
Line 29 after "27th September 1921" insert "Her Highness was awarded the Hind Gold Medal on the 1st January 1942"

JHALAWAR

Under the Head Historical Outline—

Line 18, delete "Full stop" after died on 18th April, 1929" and add "and was a member of a number of committees on the 9th June 1938 and on the 1st January 1942"

Lieutenant His Highness Maharaj Rana Sur Rajendra Singh, K.C.S.I., on the 2nd September 1913".

Under the Head "The Ruler"—

For the existing account substitute "His Highness Maharaj Rana Shri Naris Bahadur, the present Ruler of the Jhalawar State, was born on the 27th September 1921, and succeeded to the Gaddi on the death of his father. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, the Aldenham School, Hertfordshire, and St. Joseph's Academy, Dehradun. He also attended the Government College, Jaipur from 1941, and the Police Training College, Moradabad (1942). He was Army and Police Minister in the State Council from the death of his father."

His Highness was married to Rajkumari Da Devi, daughter of Raj Rana Chandra Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Jubbah, on the 9th May 1940.

Genealogical tree of the Rana family of the Ruler's Family

LEADING PERSONAGES

Page 96

family

RA SINGH, born on the
He is being educated

, etc

Under the Head Leading Personages-

Delete sub-heading (i) and entry below
headings (ii) and (iii) as (i) and (ii) —

Under the head (ii) Nobles and Sardas

(1) *Kundla*—RAO JASWANT SINGH OF KUNDLA, a Jhal Rajput of the Halawad family in Kathiawar, holds the only Jagir older than the foundation of the State. He is a minor and his Jagir is therefore at present under the Court of Wards. The value of the Thikana is estimated at Rs 10 000 a year. After passing the Diploma Examination from the Mayo College, Ajmer, Rao Jaswant Singh is studying at the Agricultural College, Lyallpur (Punjab). His younger brother, Thakur Bijay Singh, is being sent to Europe for education.

(2) *Kalamandi*—THAKUR MAUR SINGH OF

Rajput, is the third son of the late Rao guaranteed Jhala Thakur of Narwar (C). His Highness to succeed Kaka Chitu Madho Singh, the great grandfather of him. He was born on the 7th November 1910 in a village at the Christian College, Indore. His father, Singhania and Kalamandi of the total annual tribute of Rs 89 to the Darbar by adoption on the 20th July 1933.

(3) *Borda*—RAJ SOBHAGYA SINGH OF BORDA, a Jhala Rajput, was born in 1905, and was selected by HIS LATE HIGHNESS MAHARAJ KANA SHRI SIR BHAWANI SINGHJI to succeed Kaka Chhatra Salji (His late Highness father). The villages of Borda and Gadia were given to him in Jagir. He is a first class Bachelor of Science, College. He is "Raj" from Rs 5,848.

(4) *Kotra*—THAKUR SHEODAN SINGH OF KOTRA, born on the 9th September 1901, is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat Clan, belonging to the family of Barwara in Jaipur. He holds a Jagir of the annual value of Rs 3,337 to which he succeeded in 1907 on the death of his father, Thakur Takhat Singh. He pays an annual tribute of Rs 50 to the Darbar.

(5) *Bhilwari*—THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF BHILWARI, the younger son of the late Thakur Man Singh, is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat Clan and belongs to the Jhalai family of Jaipur. He holds in Jagir the villages of Bhilwari and Amilia of the total annual value of Rs 3,695 and pays a yearly tribute of Rs 50 to the Darbar. He succeeded to the Jagir on 27th April 1925.

Received his education at the Christian College, Indore and the Lucknow University. He is now Education and Law Minister in the State Council.

(a) *Tazim*

Page 97

Entry (6) *Reg Kanwara*

Substitute "and was a member of the State Council—until October 1926 and is now Military Member in the Council"
for "and is now Military Member in the Council"
 since in 1926 as Superintendent of Police and is now General Secretary The annual value of his Jagir is Rs 2,457

(7) *Mangal*—THAKUR HARI SINGH OF MANGAL is a Achwala Rajput of the Rajawat Clan and belongs to the Muhabbatpura family of Jaipur He holds a Jagir of the annual income of Rs 1,011 to which he succeeded on 24th April 1931, on the death of his father Thakur Hary Singh He pays Rs 88-6-10 as annual tribute to the Darbar

(8) *Kalakot*—MAMA GORDHAN SINGH OF KALAKOT a Achu Rajput of the Khulechpur family, was born in 1867 He is related to His Highness on his grand mother's side and has a Jagir of the annual value of Rs 1,581 10-6 from the Darbar

(9) *Jagarnathpuri*—THAKUR DEO SINGH OF JAGGANATHPURI was born in Samvat 1944, and holds a Jagir of the annual value of about Rs 1,200 He has a brother named Daulat Singh

(10) *Shampur*—THAKUR UMRao SINGH OF SHAMPURA, Chouhan Rajput, was born in 1873 He was a Minister of the State Cabinet during His late Highness' time but has been retired from State service with effect from 1st October 1929 He holds a Jagir of the annual value of about Rs 5500 and the title of "Sahas Diwaker" from the Darbar

(11) *Motipura*—BOHRA GOBIND LAL OF MOTIPURA born 1866 is a Nagar Brahman by caste He was a Minister of the State Cabinet during His late Highness' time but has been retired from State service with effect from 1st October 1929 He holds the title of Rajasthakar and a Jagir of the annual value of Rs 143-4-9

(12) *Dhabli*—RAI BAHADUR DHABAI SHADI LAL, B.A., L.B. OF DHABLI, a Yaduvanshi Ahir, is a foster relation of the ruling family He was born on the 3rd April 1886 educated at Agra and Allahabad where he obtained his degree in Arts and Law and came to Ferozabad with His late Highness He entered the service as Librarian of the Parmanand Library in October 1910 and as Dewan, Jhalawar State and Judge High Court In 1926 he worked as Chief Minister for more than a year He holds the title of Dhabli and Pirthakheri of the annual value of about Rs 2100 and has the honour of Goll from the Darbar The title of Rajasthakar was conferred on him by His late Highness in 1926 The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government of India in 1930

(13) *Kherasi*—THAKUR SHIVA NATH SINGH OF KHERASI, a Chandawat Rajput who was born in 1877 came from Mewar and entered the State service in 1904 in a minor capacity By

Page 96

LEADING PERSONAGES

Under the Head Leading Personages—

Delete sub-heading (i) and entry bearing headings (ii) and (iii) as (i) and (ii):—

Under the head (ii) Nobles and Sardars

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He is being

s, etc

(1) *Kundla*—**RAO JASWANT SINGH OF KUNDLA**, a Jhal Rajput of the Jhalawad family in Kathiwar, holds the only Jagir of "an the foundation of the State. He is a minor and his Jagir is there JHALAWAR The Court of Wards The value of the Thikana is Rs. 2,610 and he is studying at the Madho Sur College, Indore, and the Lucknow University. He is now Education and Law Minister in the State Council for the words "and is at present receiving education."

Page 96—(ii) Nobles and Sardars, etc
(a) *Tazari*
Item 2—Insert "M.A., LL.B.," before the words "of Kalamandi in line 1 and substitute "and received his education at the Christian College, Indore, and the Lucknow University. He is now Education and Law Minister in the State Council" for the words "and is at present receiving education."
He was born on the 7th November 1905. He holds a Jagir of Singhanja and Kalamandi of the total annual value of Rs. 2,610 and an annual tribute of Rs. 89 to the Darbar. He succeeded to the Jagir by adoption on the 20th July 1933.

(3) *Borda*—**RAJ SOBHAGYA SINGH OF BORDA**, a Jhal Rajput, was born in 1905 and was selected by HIS LATE HIGHNESS MAJI RAJ KANA SHRI SIR BHAWANI SINGHJI to succeed Kach Chhatra Sahi (His late Highness father). The villages of Borda and Gadia were given to him in Jagir. He is a first class Bachelor of Science, and has also received education at the Lyallpur Agricultural College. He is now working as Nazim of Gangdhar. He holds the title of "Raj" from the Darbar and 3 villages in Jagir of the annual income of Rs. 5,848.

(4) *Kotra*—**THAKUR SHEODAN SINGH OF KOTRA**, born on the 9th September 1901, is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat Clan belonging to the family of Barwara in Jaipur. He holds a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 3,337 to which he succeeded in 1907 on the death of his father Thakur Fakhat Singh. He pays an annual tribute of Rs. 50 to the Darbar.

(5) *Bhilwari*—**THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF BHILWARI**, the younger son of the late Thakur Man Singh, is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat Clan and belongs to the Jhalai family of Jaipur. He holds in Jagir the villages of Bhilwari and Amilia of the total annual value of Rs. 3,695 and pays a yearly tribute of Rs. 50 to the Darbar. He succeeded to the Jagir on 27th April 1925. He received his education at the Christian College, Indore and the Lucknow University. He is now Education and Law Minister in the State Council.

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Page 97

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(12) *Dhabli*—RAI BAHADUR DHABAI SHADI LAL, B.A., LL.B., OF DHABLI a Yaduvanshi Ahir, is a foster relation of the ruling family. He was born on the 3rd April 1880, educated at Agra and Allahabad where he obtained his degree in Arts and Law and has also been once to England with His late Highness. He entered the State service as Librarian of the Parmanand Library in October 1910 and is now Dewan, Jhalawar State, and Judge High Court. In 1928 he worked as Chief Minister for more than a year. He holds the villages of Dhabli and Pirthakhari of the annual value of about Rs 2 100 in Jagir and has the honour of "Goll" from the Darbar. The title of Raj Ratnakar was conferred on him by His late Highness in 1924. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government of India in June 1930.

(13) *Kheran*—THAKUR SHIVA NATH SINGH OF KHERAN is a Chandawat Rajput who was born in 1877, came from Mehar and entered the State service in 1901 in a minor capacity. He

Page 96

LEADING PERSONAGES

Under the Head Leading Personages

Delete sub-heading (a) and entry bearing headings (i) and (ii) as (i) and (ii) —

Under the head (ii) Nobles and Sardars

family

RAO SINGH, born

He is being ed

etc

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Page 96—(ii) Nobles and Sardars, etc

Item 2—Insert "M.A., LL.B.," before the words "of Kalamandi" in line 1 and substitute "and received his education at the Christian College Indore and the Lucknow University He is now Education Minister in the State Council" for the words "and is at present receiving education" He succeeded to the Jagir by adoption on the 1st July 1933

(3) Ford: RAJ SOBHA GYA SINGH OF BORDA a Jhal Rajput was born in 1900 and was selected by HIS LATE HIGHNESS SHRI SIR BHAWANT SINGHI to succeed Kaka Chhatra Singh (His late Highness father) The villages of Borda and Gad were given to him in Jagir He is a first class Bachelor of Science, and is now working in the Lwalpur Agricultural College He holds the title of Raj from the 1st and 3 villages in Jagir of the annual income of Rs 5848

(4) A THAKUR SHEODAN SINGH OF KOTRA born on the 1st September 1901 is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat Cl in the family of Barwara in Jaipur He holds a Jagir of the value of Rs 3337 to which he succeeded in 1907 on the death of his father Thakur Lakhat Singh He pays an annual tribute of Rs 100 to the Darbar

(5) Bhilari — THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF BHILWARI, the younger son of the late Thakur Man Singh is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Bhilari family and belongs to the Jhalai family of Jaipur He holds in Jagir the villages of Bhilwari and Amilha of the total annual value of Rs 3005 and pays a yearly tribute of Rs 50 to the Darbar He succeeded to the Jagir on 27th April 1925

Received his education at the Christian College, Indore and the Lucknow University He is now Education Minister in the State Council

g Emperor Edward VII He sent his Imperial Service Lancers to
re in the North West Frontier in 1897-98 and to China in 1901

Maharaja Sardar Singh had three sons and two daughters by the
sister of the late Maharaja Raja Raghuraj Singh of Bundi The eldest
son was Maharaja Sir Sumair Singh, K B E, born on the 14th January
1898, and the second, is Maharaja Sir Umaid Singh, GCSI, GCIE,
A.C.I.O., ADC born on the 8th July 1903 (the present ruler) and the
third, Maharaj Ajit Singh, born on 1st May 1907 Maharaja Sir Sumair
Singh succeeded to the gadi in 1911 He served in France with his
Imperial Service Cavalry during the Great War (1914-19) He died in
October 1918
Page 101—

Substitute "Air Commodore" for "Colonel" in the first line.

Line 13.—Substitute full stop for comma after "September 1936" and
write the remaining sentence as under —

He was appointed an Honorary A D C to His Majesty the Ki
Emperor in February 1937 and made an Honorary Air Com
modore of the Royal Air Force in March 1939 "

JODHPUR

In item 1 of paragraph (3), delete the part "and is receiving
training" and mark a full stop after "1943" and add "He has been
departments with ministerial powers to control them"
1923. He visited
during the present war and

In the same page in line 46 for "and . . ."
and insert after "Bhuj" "and Dhranghadra "

permanent salute of 17 guns and a local

Page 101

JODHPUR

Under the head "The Ruler" in paragraph 3—

Substitute "Raja" for "Thakur" before the name of "Jey Singh Bh
Cmaid Nagar, etc, etc "

2 Maharaj Kumar Sri Humraj Singh, born . . .
June 1925 and

3 Maharaj Kumar Sri Hari Singh, born on 21st September 1929

4 A daughter born on 14th December 1930,

5. Maharaj Kumar Sri Devi Singh born on 30th September 1933, and

6 1st Maharaj Kumar born on 20th October 1937

The ruling families most closely connected with the Prince of Marwar
those of Idar, Kishengarh, Rutlam, Salana, Sitamau, Bikaner and
Jodhpur The following States are also connected by marriage with
Jodhpur: Udaipur, Jaipur, Nuh, Narasimgarh, Rawah, Sirohi,
Jaisalmer, Jammur and Bhuj

The genealogical table opposite shows the descent of the rulers
of the most important constituent younger families

LEADING PERSONAGES

INTRODUCTION

members
and Sardars

The second class is further divided into four orders —

- (a) The first among them are called the Sirayets. They are ten in number all of whom are Rathors and are regarded as superior to the rest. They receive a *Dohn* (double) *Tazim*, the Maharaja rising on their arrival and departure, as also *Hath ka Kurb*. On arrival in the Durbar of a noble of this rank, the Maharaja stands up (*Tazim*), the Sardar places his sword in front of him, and bows and touches the hem of the Maharaja's garment. The Maharaja acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder (*Banh Pasao*) and drawing it back to his chest (*Hath ka kurb*). The Sirayets, who occupy seats on the right of the throne, are descendants of the brothers of Rao Jodhaji (the founder of Jodhpur) and belong to the Champawat and Kumpawat septs. Pokaran and Auwa are of the former, and Asop of the latter sept. Sirayets who are the descendants of the younger sons of Rao Jodhaji are seated to the left of the throne. They are Riyan and Alanjawas of the Mertia sept, Raipur Nimaj and Ras of the Udawat sept and Kherwa and Bhadrarjun of the Jodha sept.

Disputes regarding precedence among Sirayets have now been settled by an agreement mutually arrived at among themselves which has received the confirmation of the Maharaja. According to this arrangement seats for Sirayets are arranged in two groups one on the right and the other on the left side of the throne, each group being shaped as a crescent facing the throne. The right crescent is occupied by three Sirayets of the Champawat and Kumpawat septs, while that on the left is occupied by the seven Sirayets belonging to the Mertia, Udawat and Jodha septs. Within each crescent the seats are regarded as of equal position *inter se* without any particular seat being allotted to any particular Sirayets. Pokaran, as the Pradhan of the Sirayets, takes precedence over all members of this order in respect of presenting *Nazar*.

- (b) The second order consists of Sardars to whom the honour of *Hath Ka Kurb* has been granted and they include the Rathors, the Ganayats or members of other castes or officials who have been raised to this rank. Whenever a Sardar of this class comes to pay his homage, he places his sword in front of the Maharaja and touches the hem of the Maharaja's

garment The Maharaja acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder (Banh Pasao) and drawing it back to his chest (Hath Ka-Kurb) Sardars of this order are further sub-divided into two grades —

(i) Those who hold Dohri Tazim (double).

(ii) Those who hold Ekeori Tazim (single)

For those who hold Dohri Tazim, the Maharaja rises from his seat both on the arrival and departure of the Sardar while for the Sardar of the 2nd grade, he rises on the Sardar's arrival only

(c) The third order consists of those to whom the honour of Banh Pasao is given As the person enjoying this honour touches the hem of the Maharaja's garment, the Maharaja acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder but omits to draw his hand back to his chest This order has its two grades —

(i) Those who enjoy Dohri Tazim,

(ii) Those who enjoy Ekeori Tazim

(d) The fourth order enjoys the honour of Ekeori (single) Tazim only, the Maharaja rises from his seat on their arrival only.

Pajput clans, who are allied by marriage, are called Ganayats such as, Bhatias, Ranawats, Kachhwahas, Haras, Chauhans and Deoras.

The following statement gives the number of each class —

Class of honour	Rathors	Ganayats.	Others	Total
Farayats	10			10
Hath Ka Kurb—				
Dohri Tazim	22	7	1	30
Ekeori Tazim	34	4	1	39
Banh Pasao—				
Dohri Tazim	2	3		5
Ekeori Tazim	26	26	2	54
Ekeori Tazim	22	20	4	46
Total	94	60	8	162

The Thakur of Pokaran now holds the office of Pradhan by virtue of which he attests all grants of lands and villages made by the Durbar and is entitled to a back seat on the Howdah, when the Maharaja rides on elephant on State occasions, the Thakur flourishes the Morchhal or peacock feather fly whisk over the Maharaja. As emoluments for this post he holds two villages—Manjal and Dundara.

Two other magnates though not office bearers, perform hereditary duties—

- (1) The Thakur of Bagri, who is head of the Jaitawat clan marks the forehead of the new Ruler on his installation with blood drawn from his own thumb and binds the Maharaja's sword, and
- (2) the Barath of the village of Mundiwar invokes blessings at the wedding and installation of a Ruler and in return for this service, he receives from the Durbar a robe of honour and an elephant

In the 5 classes mentioned in (b) (c) and (d) above, viz—

- (1) Hath ka Kurb and Dohri (double) Tazim,
- (2) Hath ka Kurb and Ekeori (single) Tazim,
- (3) Banh Pasao and Dohri (double) Tazim,
- (4) Banh Pasao and Ekeori (single) Tazim,
- (5) El eori (single) Tazim

the seats of all Sardars of the same class (with the exception of the Sirajets) are treated as equivalent in position. Whenever there is a Durbar in which the Sardars are accommodated on the right and the left of the throne the seats are arranged in the shape of crescents. Five crescent blocks are arranged both on the right and left side of the throne. The Sardars of each particular class sit in the crescent meant for that class and within that crescent their seats *inter se* are not regarded as higher or lower.

TENURES

The Jagirs of Marwar are of more recent origin than the State. The land is held on the following tenures—

BHUNICHARA is a tenure on which the Rajputs whose ancestors held the land prior to Rathor conquest (mostly the Chauhans in Sanchori) and the Thakurs of Mallani enjoy their estates. They pay a small sum of money to the Durbar as Foujbal or Khichri Lag. Treason against the State or the commission of a heinous crime can alone justify the resumption of an estate held on this tenure. In their case no Patta is issued on succession.

BHUM LAND is held by Bhumias who have to perform certain duties and some of them pay a quit rent called Bhum Bab. Grants of the Bhum land tenure are made only by the Durbar and can be conferred even in villages held by the Jagirdars.

JIVKA TENURE is a grant to younger sons of a Prince or a Thakur for their maintenance. After three generations, the holder has to pay cess (Rekh) and succession fee and to supply militia like the ordinary Jagirdar and on the failure of the lineal descendant of the original grantee the land reverts to the family of the donor.

IN JAGIR TENURE the holder has to pay a yearly military cess called Rekh, which is supposed to be 8 per cent of the gross rental value, and has to supply one horseman for every thousand rupees of revenue, one camel sowar for every 750 rupees or one foot soldier for every 600 rupees. In most places, military service has been commuted for cash payment at the rate of Rs. 144 per horseman and Rs. 108 for a camel sowar and Rs. 84 for a footman. On succession, the holder has to pay Hukumnama at the rate of 75 per cent of the Rekh if the fee is to be paid in cash or to make over his village for one year to the Khalsa for the recovery of the fee. When the succession fee has been paid, a Patta is issued. Disobedience to lawful summons or order involves sequestration and the commission of a grave political offence involves confiscation. On the extinction of the male line of the original grantee, the Jagir escheats to Khalsa.

CHARITABLE GRANTS to Brahmins, Charans etc., are called Sasan and are held rent free. Whenever however, the grant is for a portion of a village or for a certain well or field it is known as Dohi. On the failure of descendants to the original grantee, they revert to the State.

JUNI JAGIR If the Durbar please, on the confiscation of the village they permit the Jagirdar to retain a few fields just to save him from becoming homeless. Disobedience or commission of a grave political offence involves sequestration.

PASAYAT is the name of the tenure on which land is given in lieu of payment for services. Whenever the holder ceases to render the service required the land is resumed.

INAM is a rent free grant for services rendered to the State and lapses on the failure of lineal descendant of the original grantee.

In **DUMBA TENURE** the land is made over to the peasant and brought under cultivation on payment of a fixed or a fixed rent. No service is required.

Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh, G C S I, is the younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja. He was born on 1st May, 1907, and was educated at the Maharaja's College, Jodhpur.

President
and

Maharaja's deceased grandfather. Of these —

(a) Maharaja Zorawar Singh left three sons —

- (1) MAHARAJ FATEH SINGH, C S I, died on 2nd March 1937. His Jagir of an annual income of Rs 40,000 has passed to his grandson Amar Singh the son of the eldest son of the Maharaja who predeceased him. The question of (Amar Singh's) title is under consideration.

Maharaj Fateh Singh, has left behind him two sons, Maharajs Ratan Singh and Devi Singh. The former is Fort Officer, Jodhpur.

- (2) MAHARAJ SHER SINGH was born in 1876 and joined Sardar Risala (Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers) in 1891. In 1897, he was Squadron Commander of the Reserve Brigade of Tirah Expeditionary Field Force. In 1901, he was appointed Commanding Officer of the Second Regiment, Sardar Risala. He represented the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers at His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's London Coronation in 1911 and commanded the Jodhpur Lancers at the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1911. He was appointed an Honorary ADC to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in January 1912. He proceeded to the Front with the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers and commanded the Regiment in France for the first two years of the War.
- (3) MAHARAJ AKHEY SINGH was born in 1879 and was educated at the Nobles' School, Jodhpur. He joined the Sardar Risala as a Commissioned Officer in January 1899. In 1900 he accompanied the China Expeditionary Force as Staff Officer to His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Partab Singh Bahadur. He was formerly Attache to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Ruyputana. He has been on Active Service in France with the Jodhpur Lancers in the Great War and is now an ADC to His Highness the Maharaja.

~~MAHARAJ KISHORE SINGH~~ left one son Maharaj Singh—who was born in 1876 and holds three villages in Jagir annual value of Rs 35,000 Maharaj Urjan Singh has one son—
Bhim Singh

MAHARAJ BHOPAL SINGH left three sons —

- (1) MAHARAJ DAULAT SINGH, who subsequently became Maharaja of Idar. He died on April 14, 1931, and has been succeeded by his son His Highness Maharaja Himmat Singh
- (2) MAHARAJ RATAN SINGH, who died on the 3rd January 1917, leaving three sons, viz., Maharajs Kahn Singh, Anop Singh and Mohan Singh. The eldest holds a Jagir of five villages with an annual income of about Rs 25 000, and
- (3) MAHARAJ KISHEN SINGH, who was an A D C to the late Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh and for some time Officer Commanding the Sardar Infantry.

Rs 24 000 which his father enjoyed

He was born in 1887 and succeeded his father on 22nd April 1929. He was appointed Companion to His Highness late Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh Bahadur in December 1911, in which capacity he accompanied His Highness to England that year. On his return from England, in December 1914, he was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness which he held till 31st July 1918, and from 1st August 1918 he was appointed Officer Commanding, Sumer Camel Corps which he held till 31st October 1922, until the abolition of that office. Since 1st April 1926, he has been an A D C to His Highness the present Maharaja.

- (2) MAHARAJ BILLY SINGH holds three villages of the rekh of Rs 12,000 and has an annual cash allowance of Rs 5 000 for life
- (3) MAHARAJ HANWANT SINGH. He was educated at Tonbridge College, in Kent (England) and returned from there in January 1914 when he was made Deputy Inspector General of the State Police. He is at present Indian Guardian to Maharaj's estate. He was at the (Her Apartment)

~~MAHARAJ KISHORE SINGH~~ left one son Maharaj Singh—who was born in 1876 and holds three villages in Jagir annual value of Rs 35,000 Maharaj Urjan Singh has one son—Bhim Singh

MAHARAJ BHOPAL SINGH left three sons —

- (1) MAHARAJ DAULAT SINGH, who subsequently became Maharaja of Idar He died on April 14, 1931, and has been succeeded by his son, His Highness Maharaja Himmat Singh
- (2) MAHARAJ RATAN SINGH, who died on the 3rd January 1917, leaving three sons, viz, Maharajs Kahn Singh, Anop Singh and Mohan Singh The eldest holds a Jagir of five villages with an annual income of about Rs 25 000, and
- (3) MAHARAJ KISHEN SINGH, who was an A D C to the late Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh and for some time Officer Commanding the Sardar Infantry.

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- (2) MAHARAJ BIJEY SINGH holds three villages of the rekh of Rs 12,000 and has an annual cash allowance of Rs 5 000 for life
- (3) MAHARAJ HANWANT SINGH He was educated at Tonbridge Coll ge, in Kent (England) and returned from there in January 1914 when he was made Deputy Inspector General of the Stat Police He is at present Indian Guardian to Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singh (Heir Apparent)

- (4) MAHARAJ GAJ SINGH previously held the rank of Captain, Squadron Officer, Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers. He served in the Great War in France and was retired on pension.

Of the two natural uncles of the Maharaja, namely Rao Rajasawa Singh and Tej Singh, II, the former died in 1918, leaving behind two sons, Sujan Singh and Jabar Singh, while the latter died on 14th December, 1922 leaving 3 sons, Abhey Singh, Madan Singh and Pans Singh. Besides these, Maharaja Man Singh and Maharaja Takhat Singh had a number of natural sons, all of whom have been known by the title of Rao Raja.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

(1) *Pokaran*—RAO BAHADUR THAKUR CHAIN SINGH OF POKARAN M.A., LL.B., is a Rathor of the Chimpawa¹ descended from Champa, a brother of Rao Jodha. The estate originally granted by Maharaja Abhai Singh, in 1720, to it is held on Jagir tenure, and is situated some 90 miles N. Jodhpur and comprises one hundred villages, yielding income of about a lakh of rupees. It may, however, be some of these villages though entered in the Patta of the estate belong to the Thikana. Thakur Chain Singh is the son of Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh C.I.E., who was adopted Dasran family by Thakur Guman Singh of Pokaran. Thakur Mangal Singh was a Member of the State Council for a over 30 years. Thakur Chain Singh was born in 1889, and was at the Jiswant College, Jodhpur, and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. He holds the Office of the Pradhan. He succeeded to the estate on 19th July 1929, and has 3 sons, viz., Kanwars Bhawan Singh, Parth Singh and Fateh Singh. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him on 4th June, 1928.

The Thakur has two brothers, viz., Thakurs Sukh Singh and Kushal Singh. Thakur Kushal Singh has been adopted at Gajgarh in Jaipur.

(2) *Auva*—THAKUR NAHAR SINGH OF AUWA who was born in 1903 succeeded on the death of his father, Thakur Pratap Singh, in 1909 to the estate, which consists of 15 villages. The estate which is situated in the Sojat District, is held on Jagir tenure, and its holder is one of the leading nobles of Marwar and is a descendant of Champa, a brother of Rao Jodha. The annual income of the estate is about Rs. 30,000. It was first granted by Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1706. The families of Lambra and Rohat are closely connected with Auwa. The Thakur was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(3) *Asop*—RAO BAHADUR THAKUR FATEH SINGH OF ASOP, descendant of Kumpa, a brother of Rao Jodha, holds an estate, on Jagir tenure, some 50 miles north-east of Jodhpur, consisting of seven villages,

of an annual yield of about Rs 30,000. He succeeded his father on the latter's death on 4th November 1925. The estate was first granted in 1725 by Maharaja Abhey Singh to Karam Ram. The Thakur, who was born in 1883, is the only son of the late Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singh, who was a member of the State Council during the time of Their late Highnesses Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singh and Sir Sardar Singh, as also of the Advisory Council during the minority of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh. The Thakur has a son named Devi Singh who was born on 24th October 1927. The title of Rao Bahadur was granted by the British Government to Thakur Fateh Singh on the 1st January 1933.

(4) *Pign*—The last holder of this Jagir was RAO BAHADUR [illegible] Rather of the Vertta clan, who [illegible] yielding

(4) *Pign*—Substitute the following for the [illegible] t in
"Thakur Ganpat Singh of Rao Bahadur [illegible] The
Rao Bahadur Thakur [illegible] it is
clan, who died on the [illegible] to [illegible]
for the last sentence— VAS
The

"The families of Ekhar, Patti, [illegible]
closely connected with [illegible]

Udaji, younger son of Rao Sujai. This estate, [illegible]
Jagir tenure, consists of 37½ villages, lying 6½ miles east of Jodhpur
and yields an annual income of about Rs 80,000.

The estate dates from 1606 when it was granted by Sawai Raja Sur Singh to Kalvin Singh.

Govind Singh, who was born in 1903, is the nephew and adopted son of the late Thakur Hari Singh whom he succeeded in 1909. His nearest relatives are his uncles, Zorawar Singh and Sohan Singh, and his cousins, [illegible] Singh and Guman Singh. The families of Rampur, Lalamba and Melawas are closely connected with Rampur. The Thakur's son Sujai Singh was born on 11th January 1921.

(7) *Nimbat*—THAKUR UMILD SINGH OF NIMBAJ, a descendant of Rao Suja through his younger son, Uda, holds on Jagir tenure an estate of eleven villages situated about sixty miles south-east of Jodhpur, yielding an annual income of about Rs 70,000.

The estate is said to have been originally granted by Maharaja An Singh in 1708 to Jagram. The Thakur, who was born in 1909,

succeeded his father, Pirthwi Singh, in March 1913. The present Thakur was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His nearest relatives are members of the Ramgarh and Morda families. The Thakur has one son.

(8) *Rao* — **RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NATHU SINGH OF RAO** is a Rathor Rajput and is descended through Udaji, the younger son of Rao Suja. He was born on the 3rd October 1892 and was adopted at Pals on the 3rd April 1903. He holds an estate of 17 villages on Jagir tenure situated 70 miles east of Jodhpur, yielding about Rs. 60,000 year. It was first granted by Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1712 to Sa Ram.

The Thakur was educated at the Mayo College and is a member of the Advisory Council. He was granted the title of Rao Bahadur by British Government in June 1921. The Thakur has a son named Baha Singh who was born on 13th October 1921.

(9) *Kherwa* — **THAKUR SHIVDAN SINGH OF KHERWA** is a Jodha Rathor, descended from Bhagwan Dass, who was a younger son of Raja Udai Singh. He holds on Jagir tenure an estate consisting of 11 villages lying 50 miles south east of Jodhpur and yielding annual income of about Rs. 30,000. The estate is said to have been first granted by Maharaja Jaswant Singh I, in 1657 A.D. to Ranch Dass who was killed fighting at Delhi in 1679. The present Thakur was born in 1909 and succeeded his father Fateh Singh on his death 22nd January 1927. Thakur Shivdan Singh has his nearest relatives his real brother Lal Singh and next to him, Nathu Singh of Kherwa and is connected with the families of Balara Butis and Babra.

~~Raja~~ **DEVI SINGH OF BHADRAW**

entry No (10) Bhadravajun

substitute 'Raja' for 'Thakur' before

page 110—

Ghenerao add at the end— The Thakur has now been raised to the rank of Siraj at the country belonged to Thakur and Colonel Tod, in the annals of Rajasthan states that was the peculiar duty of the Ghenerao House to defend the Fort Kumbhalgarh (Mewar). The place allotted to the Thakurs in

Maharana's Court was fifth in order of precedence amongst the Solahs and it is still left vacant. When Godhwar passed into the hands of the Jodhpur Princes, Viram Deo was the Thakur, and Maharaja Bijay Singh confirmed him in possession by a grant in 1772.

(12) *Bagri*—THAKUR BHAIRON SINGH OF BAGRI is the head of the *Bagri* sept of the Rathors (descended from Rao Jodha). He holds a Jagir estate consisting of 17 villages and yielding an annual income of about Rs 15 000. It was granted by Rao Maldeo in 1561 to Mahesh Dass. It is situated about 60 miles north east of Jodhpur. The Thakur was born in 1895 and succeeded to the estate in 1916 by adoption on the death of Thakur Jiwan Singh. The Thakur has a son named Sajjan Singh who was born in 1919.

(13) *Khinvsar*—THAKUR KESRI SINGH OF KHINVSAR is the head of the *Karmsot* sept of the Rathors (descended from *Karamsi*, a son of Rao Jodha). He holds a Jagir estate consisting of 17 villages and yielding an annual income of about Rs 12 000. It was granted by Rao Maldeo in 1561 to Mahesh Dass. It is situated about 60 miles north east of Jodhpur. The Thakur was born in 1901 and succeeded to the estate in 1910.

(14) *Chandawal*—RAO BAHADUR THAKUR GIRDHARI SINGH is the head of the *Chandawal* sept of the Rathors (descended from Rao Jodha). He holds a Jagir estate consisting of 17 villages and yielding an annual income of about Rs 20 000. It was granted by Rao Maldeo in 1561 to Mahesh Dass. It is situated about 60 miles north east of Jodhpur. The Thakur was born in 1901 and succeeded to the estate in 1910.

Substitute the following for the existing entry—

"Rao Bahadur Thakur Girdhari Singh of Chandawal died in 1910. He held a Jagir of annual rent of Rs 20,000. The question of his succession is under consideration."

(15) *Kantalia*—THAKUR ARJUN SINGH OF KANTALIA is a Kumpawat Rathor and is descended from Akhey Raj a brother of Rao Jodha. His estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 12 villages and yields about Rs 16 000 a year. It was originally granted in 1615 by Maharaja Jaswant Singh I, to *Bhau Singh*. The Thakur was born in 1861 and succeeded the late Thakur Govardhan Singh by adoption in 1886. His original family was that of Dudor. His nearest relative is Jawahar Singh of Sardarpura and he is connected with the *Chandawal* families.

(16) *Kuchaman*—THAKUR HARI SINGH OF KUCHAMAN is a Mertra Rathor, descended from Thakur Zahim Singh (who received the estate from Maharaja Akhey Singh in or about 1727). The estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 19 villages situated in different districts to the north-east of Jodhpur and yields an annual income of about Rs 1 00 000. The Thakur was born on the 20th December 1912, and succeeded his father Nahr Singh on the latter's death on the 25th January 1919. The Thakur has one son.

The family is connected with Nimbh Dadiara and Lajpuri.

(17) *Bera* —THAKUR JUNGJEET SINGH is a Sisodia Rajp of the Ranawat clan. He succeeded Colonel Rao Bahadur Thak Pirthu Singh of Bera in September 1936, who served with the Jodhp Imperial Service Lancers when they proceeded to France in the War. Rao Bahadur Thakur Pirthu Singh was an A. D. C. to His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumair Singh and A. D. C. and Military Secretary to the present Ruler. He also Commanded the Sardar Risala. The estate which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 24 villages, situated some miles to the south east of Jodhpur and yields an annual income about Rs. 32,000.

(18) *J. ara* —DIWAN BAHADUR DHARAM NARAIN, M. B. at Law, Thakur of J. Jodhpur in Samvat 1911 family of Jodhpur. His Grandfather C. I. F. and grandfather Pandit Sheo Narain were Members of the State Council. Sir Sukhdeo Prasad rendered meritorious services to the State and was granted by the Darbar three villages, Jasra, in Sardarsari and Gol on Jagir tenure and was raised to the rank of Hathila Kurb and Dohri Tazim. Diwan Bahadur Pandit Dharam Narain had served the Jodhpur State as Superintendent Collector of Wards and Sessions Judge before his services were lent to the Maharaja. He held there the post of a Member and is at present Chief Minister of the State. He holds a Jagir in Mewar State also. The title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred upon him on 3rd June 1931.

He has three sons, the eldest being Kishen Prasad and two younger brothers Pandit Kurpa Narain and Pandit Jai Nath.

(19) *Goran* —THAKUR SHYR SINGH has succeeded by adoption to late Rao Bahadur Thakur Dhonekal Singh O.B.E., of Goran. The Jagir consists of three villages yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 12,000.

(20) *Rathat* —RAO BAHADUR LIEUTENANT COLONEL THAKUR DALPAT SINGH OF POHAT is a Rathor Rajput of the Chimpawat clan. He was born in 1892 and was educated at the Mayo College. His estate which comprises 12 villages, yields an annual income of Rs. 16,000. He received Military Training in the Cadet Corps, at Dehra Dun, and received from the Durbar the Honour of 'Hathila Kurb' and the "Double Tazim". He had the honour of escorting His Majesty the King Emperor at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1911. In January 1914 he proceeded to Europe with His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sumair Singh and took part in the Great War. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st June 1922. He was Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and Commandant of the Jodhpur State Lancers.

Substitute the following for the existing entry No. (1) :-

" Lodha Sawai Mal succeeded his father Rao Raja Bahadur Madho M. He is a Hakim in the Jodhpur State. He holds a Jagir of a village of the annual income of Rs. 3,000. He holds the privilege of wearing gold. The question of the confirmation of the title of Rao Raja Bahadur on him is under consideration."

(2) JOSHI DEOKARAN is the grandson of Joshi Askaran, who was once Dewan and Member of the State Council and received Tazim and a gold anklet from the Durbar. Joshi Deokaran is now an excise Inspector.

(3) MEHTA KISHEN MALL is the grandson of Rai Bahadur Mehta Buey Mall and son of Mehta Sardar Mall, both of whom held the office of Dewan.

He held the post of Superintendent, Relh Hukamnamah, Personal Assistant to the Home Member of the State Council and Treasurer of the Durbar. He holds a Jagir of two villages of the annual income of Rs. 3,000.

Page 113—

Hereditary Officials well known family

In entry No (1) relating to Rao Raja Bahadur Madho Mal in the 2nd line delete "is at present" and in line 4 substitute "received" for "receives"

Chief Officials

Below "Lt Col Sir Donald Field". insert (2) "Maharaj Shri Ajit Singh, is the Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur".

Re number entry No (2) as "(3)" and delete entry No (3) regarding Thakur Madho Singh

In entry No (4) regarding S G Edgar insert "I S E (Retired) after his name

In entry No 6 regarding K S Menon substitute "Judicial Minister" for "Minister for Justice".

Minister and Finance Minister, Government of Jodhpur.

(2) THAKUR MADHO SINGH OF SANKHIA is the Public Works Minister, Government of Jodhpur.

(3) Mr S G EDGAR is the Public Works Minister, Government of Jodhpur.

(4) KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB CHOWDHRI MUHAMMAD is the Revenue Minister, Government of Jodhpur.

(5) RAJ BAHADUR SAIN, M.A., is the Judicial Minister, Government of Jodhpur.

(6) MAJOR F STEEL OBE, B.A. (Oxon), is the Assistant Finance Minister, Government of Jodhpur.

(b) Principal Department Officers

- (1) MR NAWAL KISHORE, M A, LL B, is the Chief Justice of the Chief Court
- (2) Mr J W GORDON, C I E, O B E, is the Manager of Jodhpur Railway
- (3) Mr S G EDGAR, ^{51 (2642)} is the Superintending Engineer
- (4) Mr A P COX, M A, is the Director of Education
- (5) ~~KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR M R KOTHAWALA, O B E, is the~~
Inspector General of Police, and the Superintendent, Central Jail
- (6) Mr E W HAYWARD, F R C S, is the Principal Medical Officer, ^{Director of Public Health and Superintendent Jail Jodhpur}

(c) Household Departments

1. (1) RAO RAJA ABHEY SINGH is the Personal Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, and Comptroller of the Household. He is a son of the late Major General Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur. He enjoys a Jagir of Rs 5,000
2. (2) ~~MAJOR RAO BAHADAR RAO RAJA HANUT SINGH~~
the Comptroller of the Stables and an ~~A.D.C.~~ to His Highness the Maharaja Sahb Bahadur. He is a son of the late Major General Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur. He enjoys a Jagir of Rs 6,000

KARALI.

Historical Outline.

The Maharaja of Karali is the head of the Jadon Clan of Rajputs who claim descent from Krishna. In token of this claim all the members of the Karali family bear the distinguishing appellation of Pal protectors (Pal) of cows, whereas the lion (Sirgh) does not respect the sacred animal. The Jadons, who have nearly always remained in or near the country of Brij round Muttra, are said to have at one time held ~~the whole of Alwar and the whole of Bharatpur, Karali and Dholpur besides~~

about 1058 A.D., and shortly after possessed himself of almost all the country now comprising the Karali State, as well as a good deal of land to the east as far as Dholpur. In 1196 A.D., in the time of Kunwar Pal Muhammad Ghor and his general, Kutubuddin captured first Bayana and then Timargarh and on the whole of the Jadon territory ~~falling into the hands of the invaders.~~ Kunwar Pal fled.

present capital, Karali town

About a hundred years later Mahmud I of Malwa is said to have conquered the country, and to have entrusted it to his son, Firdvi Khan. In the reign of Akbar (1556-1605) the State became incorporated in the Delhi Empire and Gopal Das, probably the most famous of the Rulers of Karali.

is that they exacted
ne, was commuted

for a grant of Machilpur and its dependencies. By the treaty of November 9th, 1817, with the East India Company, Karali was relieved of the exactions of the Mahrattas and taken under British protection, no tribute was levied but the Maharaja was to furnish troops according to his means on the requisition of the British Government. In 1825, when the Burmese War was proceeding and Bharatpur was preparing for defence under the usurpation of Durjan Sal, Karali sent troops to the aid of the latter, but on the fall of that fortress in 1826 the Maharaja made professions of submission.

The next event of any importance was the famous Karali abduction case. Nar Singh Pal, a minor, became ruler in 1847, and died

in 1852, having adopted a day before his death a distant kinsman named Bharat Pal. It was first proposed to enforce the doctrine of lapse, but finally the adoption of Bharat Pal was recognised. In the meantime a strong party had been formed in favour of Madan Pal, a nearer relative, whose claim was supported by the opinions of several Rulers in Rajputana. An enquiry was made and it was ascertained that the adoption of Bharat Pal was informal by reason of the minority of Narsingh Pal and the omission of certain necessary ceremonies. As Madan Pal was nearer of kin than Bharat Pal and was accepted by the Ranis, by nine of the most influential Thakurs, and by the general feeling of the country, he was recognised as Ruler in 1854. During the mutiny of 1857 he evinced a loyal spirit and sent a body of troops against the Kotah mutineers, and for these services he was created a GCSI, the debt due by him to the British Government was remitted, a dress of honour conferred and the salute of the Maharajas of Karauli was permanently increased from 15 to 17 guns. The usual Sanad guaranteeing the privilege of adoption to the rulers of this State was granted in 1862 and it is remarkable that the last eight Rulers have all succeeded by adoption.

The ruling family of Karauli is connected by marriage with Jaipur, Bundi, Kotah and Sirohi. In 1782, a daughter of Maharaja Manik Pal was married to Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jaipur. In 1785 another daughter of Maharaja Manik Pal was married to Rao Raja Bishan Singh of Bundi. A daughter of Maharaja Pratap Pal (1839-53) was married to Chhatar Sal of Kotah in 1854, and Maharaja Madan Pal (1854-69) married a daughter of the then Rao of Sirohi in 1865.

THE RULER

The present Ruler is HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR BHOM PAL DLO BAHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAL KCSI, who was born on the 18th June 1866. His father was Thakur Sigan Pal of Pardampura. He succeeded to the *oadi* of Karauli on the 21st August 1927, His Highness the late Maharaja Bhanwar Pal having died on the 3rd August 1927.

The Maharaja has been married three times (1) to the daughter and (2) sister of the late Raja Bahadur Bhagwan Singh, a premier noble of the Karauli State and (3) to the daughter of Thakur Chaman Singh a Tamar Rajput of Mundia (in Alwar). The first two ladies died without issue. The third lady also died but left one son and two daughters. Of the two daughters the eldest is dead and the other has been married to Maharaj Kumar Lal Singh, the second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.

The genealogical tree opposite shows the descent of the Ruling family and other relatives.

KARAUJI.]

in 1852, having adopted a descendant named Bharat Pal. It was finally adopted but finally the adoption lapsed. In the meantime a strong party had been nearer relative, whose claim was nearer Rulers in Rajputana. An enquiry into the adoption of Bharat Pal was made. Narsingh Pal and the omission of Madan Pal was nearer of kin than Ranis by one of the most influential feeling of the country. He was recognised by the mutiny of 1857 he evinced a loyalty against the Kotah mutineers and the G. C. S. I., the debt due by him to the Government was increased and the dress of honour conferred and the privilege of adoption was permanently increased from 1862 and it is remarkable that the adoption succeeded by adoption.

The ruling family of Karauli is of Bundi, Kotah and Sirohi. In 1781 Pal was married to Maharaja Pratap daughter of Maharaja Manik Pal was of Bundi. A daughter of Maharaja to Chhatar Sal of Kotah in 1854, and married a daughter of the then Rao of

THE RULERS

The present Ruler is HIS HIGHNESS PAL DEO BAHADUR YADUKUL who was born on the 18th June 1866 Pal of Pardampura. He succeeded to the throne on the 3rd August 1927.

The Maharaja has been married (1) to the daughter of the late Raja Bahadur of the Karauli State, and (2) to the daughter of a Tamar Rajput of Mundia (in Alwar) issue. The third lady also died but left the two daughters the eldest is dead and the second is the daughter of Maharaj Kumar Lal Singh, the second son of Idar.

The genealogical tree opposite shows the family and other relatives.

LEADING PERSONAGES

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family*

Hadoti—**MAHARAJ KUMAR GANESH PAL OF HADOTI** is the apparent. He was born on the 3rd February 1906. He has two wives. The first is the daughter of Raja Hamur Singh of Khandela (Jaipur) and the second is the daughter of the Raja of Odi (District Khert). The Maharaj Kumar has two sons. The Rao of Hadoti is a leading sardar in Karauli State. On the failure of direct issue to the Ruler the Rao of Hadoti is regarded as heir to the *aud*.

(11) *Nobles and Sardars etc*

INTRODUCTION

The leading personages of Karauli are the nobles who are divided into Thaknedars, Bapotidars, Hereditary office bearers and other officials.

The aristocracy of the State consists of the Jadon Thakurs connected with the ruling house. They pay as tribute a fixed sum which is nominally one fourth of the produce of the soil as in reality much less than half the share paid by common landholders. This tribute is in return of constant military service which is not performed in Karauli. In case of military emergencies or State exigencies the Thakurs and Sardars come with their retainers who on these occasions are maintained at the expense of the Darbar but on ordinary occasions they attend the Darbar at their own expense. The Thakur families (*Kotries*) paying tribute are thirty seven in number of which those of Hadoti, Amargarh, Mantra, Inanti, Bhartun and Pandampura are known as Thaknedars. The remainder are styled Bapotidars. The other families of nobles are of little importance and belong chiefly to the Hari Das and Mukand Das or to the Pal family. Succession is generally by primogeniture, but by custom a Thakur on succeeding to the estate is bound to assign parts of land for maintenance to his younger brothers. In some cases the estate is equally divided among all sons and in others partition takes place with the eldest receiving a double share. The Nobles of Karauli are powerful and have in the past supported the authority of the Darbar.

(1) *Amargarh*—**THAKUR KURBAN CHAND OF AMARGARH**, Raju Jadon Rajput, is a Tazim Sardar and next in rank to the Rao of Hadoti. He was born on 10th April 1880. The first son of Amargarh was Amar Mun, son of Paj, who was married to the Gauri of Karauli in Samrat 1172. Amar Mun is said to have given 1000 Dhan and 1000 horses to the Darbar of Karauli.

(2) *Hadoti*—**THAKUR BHUWENDRA PAL OF HADOTI**, a Hindu Rajput, is a Tazim Sardar. He is the son of Thakur Bhujraj Pal. He is the first of the family of Thakurs of Hadoti. The first Thakur of Hadoti was the son of the

KISHANGARH. Historical Outline.

The Kishangarh family is an offshoot from the ruling family of Jodhpur. The founder of the State was Kishan Singh, second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur. Kishan Singh left Jodhpur in 1567 and having come under the notice of the Emperor Akbar, obtained from him the grant of the district of Setholao. In 1611, he founded the city of Kishangarh which has since remained the capital of the State. The first treaty with the British Government was made in the year 1818 by Maharaja Kalyan Singh under which the State pays no tribute to the Imperial Government.

THE RULER

State is HIS HIGHNESS UMDAE RAJ
MAHARAJA YAGYA NARAYAN

Page 119—

Substitute the following for "The Ruler"
in the following passage—

The Ruler of Kishangarh is His Highness Umdae Raj Maharaja Yagya Narayan, born on the 27th January 1893 and is the son of Maharaja Yagnanarayana Singh. He succeeded to the title of Maharaja on the death of his father. He is the Crown Representative of the State. Her Highness the Queen Mother, who was left by His late Majesty, was selected as a member of the Legislative Council on the 24th April, 1927. He is a Hindu of the Rajput caste and is a student of the College, Agra.

11th November

Madan Singh
January 1896

passed the

test of Raja

Yagnanarayana

116, died on

93, to the

effect was born

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ness visited

by Raja is by

of Jodhpur,

traces have

The table opposite shows the Rulers of the Kishangarh from its commencement

LEADING PERSONAGES

INTRODUCTION

The leading men of the State fall into three divisions, (1) the Rajyas and hereditary nobles, (2) the hereditary office bearers (3) the non hereditary officials

Of the first division, the principal are the Rajyas, the descendants respectively of Maharaja Bahadur Singh (the late Fatehgarh) and of Maharaja Birsingh (the Ralaota family) After the Rajyas, a number of families the chief of which are the following —

- * (1) Bhojots (a) and (2) Sakat Singhots (b) descended from Bhojpat and Sakat Singh, brothers, of Maharaja Bahadur Singh (3) Jaginathots (c) descended from the line of Parbatsar in Marwar, (4) and (5) Govindasots (d) Ratnots (e) descended from grand sons of Maharaja Singh of Jodhpur (6) Karamsots (f) descended from son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur and (7) Chandawats (8) Bikas (9) Baghawats (h) (10) Udawats (i), Poonawats (j) (12) Gairs (l)

Among these, the nobles, known as the ~~eight~~ ^{noble} umraos or, Thakurs of Naraina, Chosla Kotri Bhambolao, Pandarwara, the Thakur of Sinodri and the Thakurs of Khatoh and Raghunathpur are the highest

In the case of the families of all the nobles, succession is by primogeniture suitable provision being made for the maintenance of younger sons Formerly mounted service was rendered to the Darbar by Jagirdars but this has now been commuted into cash payments

(1) Members of the Ruling Family

Nil

(12) Nobles and Sardars, etc

The following are the leading Rajyas and other nobles —

- (1) *Palaoti* — *RAJA KALYAN SINGH OF RALAOTA* who descended from a younger son of Maharaja Raj Singh (1706-1)

is two villages of the estimated value of Rs 10 000 The Raja was

KISHANGARH

(ii) Nobles and Sardars, etc —

Bambholao—omit the whole and insert the following —

Bambholao—Thakur Gokaransingh of Bhambolao a Ratl
ot sub clan holds the first seat on the right in Dar
Kishangarh He has a service Jagir of seven horses
ceded his father Thakur Bahadur Singh in 1942

(3) ~~16~~ —THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF NAKAINA a
hor Rajput of the Bhoptot clan succeeded his cousin the late Thakur
al ngh of Nakaina on 11th February 1905 He was born in 1891
was ed cat d at the Mayo College Ajmer He holds a s rvice
r of 12 horses worth an annual income of Rs 5 500 He is at p esent
er in charge at Far

omit the whole and insert the following —

anga Singh of Sinodia a Chandawat Ratl
on the left in Darbar among the nobles and hok
born in 1898 He succeeded his father Thak
ucated at the Mayo College Ajmer

(4) ~~S odia~~ —TH
idawat Ratl or, is
a service Jagir of
cousin the lat
s: gl born in 1

at pr ent officer in arlc at the Treasury

(v) ~~Chosla~~ —THAKUR DIVI SINGH OF CHOSLA a Rathor
it of the Jagatratl ot sub clan who is descended from the Partabsar
ly in Marwar succeeded his father the late Thakur Berisal on the
August 1911 He holds a Service Jagir of 81 horses He was born

KOTAH.

Historical Outline.

The Kotah State may be said to have come into existence at year 1625 A D when Madho Singh the second son of Rao Raja Singh of Bundi, was granted by the Emperor Jehangir, for good rendered in the campaign which forced the Imperial Prince (after the Emperor Shah Jahan) to flee from Burhanpur, the independence of the country round about the present city of Kotah which he had conquered. Of Rao Madho Singh's six successors three were killed fighting for the Delhi Emperors and a fourth fell while fighting Prince Azim against Prince Muazam in the war of succession. Prince Singh I succeeded to the Gaddi in 1771 A D and co-operated with Col Monson against Hollar aiding him with supplies and men. Through the instrumentality of his able minister Raj Rana Zalim Singh (chapter VII), he was the first Rajput Ruler to conclude a treaty with the British Government. This took place in 1817 A D. He died in November 1819 and was succeeded by Kishore Singh II the administration being vested by a supplementary article to the treaty of 1817 in Zalim Singh and his heirs. On Kishore Singh II's death in 1828 A D his nephew Ram Singh came to the Gaddi, but the administration remained vested in Madho Singh son of Zalim Singh. Disputes arose soon after in 1834 A D between the Ruler and his hereditary Minister and on the 18th April, 1838, it was arranged that seventeen parganas yielding a revenue of twelve lakhs of rupees should be made over to Madan Singh the hereditary minister as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. It was thus that the Jhalawar State was formed. A portion of these tracts was, however, transferred back to Kotah in 1899. Maharao Ram Singh who died in 1866, was succeeded by his son Bhim Singh, who, on his succession took the name of Chatarsal II. Owing to this Ruler's incapacity the administration of the State was at his request taken over by the British Government in 1874, and subsequently placed in the hands of the Political Agent.

KOTAH



December 1896 His Highness was married on the 21st November, 1892 to the eldest daughter of His Highness Maharana Fateh Singh of Udaipur. His birth to the Highness was on the 17th of Cutch.

His Highness's marriage with the daughter of the Thakur of Isarda, in Jaipur, took place on the 22nd June 1903. A son was born to His Highness by this last marriage on the 14th September 1909, who has been named Bhim Singh. He was married to the daughter of His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh of Bikaner and by this marriage a son was born on the 21st February, 1934, and named Brijraj Singh.

His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Major in the late 42nd Deoli Regiment on the 1st January, 1903, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant Colonel on the 1st January, 1915, and Honorary Colonel on

On the outbreak of the Great War, His Highness offered his personal services.

His Highness was created a G C I E on the 28th June, 1907, and a G C S I on the 12th December, 1911. The G B E was conferred on him as a war honour on the 1st January, 1918, and a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on His Highness by the Benares Hindu University on 2nd May

Under the heading (1) *Members of the Ruling Family for* "Maharaj Kumar is the heir apparent" substitute "Maharaj Kumar Brijraj Singh, born 21st February 1934, is the heir apparent"

is the heir apparent

The Jagirdars of Kotra, Bamoha, Sangod, Aml, Kherh, and Mundli are the nearest relatives of His Highness. They all belong to the Kisbor Singhot family. Next in relationship to the Ruling Family is the Mohan Singhot family, the head of which is Major General Ap Onkar Singh, C I E., of Paluta.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

The Tazimu nobles and Jagirdars of Kotah, including the Kotra Sardars, are thirty six in number of whom the majority belong to the Hara Division of the Chauhan clan. Under the suzerainty of the Kotah Darbar there are eight fiefs or *Kotris*. These are Indargarh Balwan, Khatoli Gainta, Karwar Pipalda, Pusod and Antardah. They pay an annual tribute of Rs 34,397-13 0 of which Rs 14,397-13 0 goes to Jaipur and the remainder to the British Government to whom it was assigned by the Maharaja of Gwalior who was the original recipient. These Kotris were originally subject to Bundi to which State also belonged the fortress of Ranthambhor. When Ranthambhor was made over to the Emperor of Delhi he exacted annual payment from the holders of the fiefs for the protection afforded to them by the fort. In 1762 A D Ranthambhor was made over in trust to Jaipur and that State claimed a continuance of the payments. Subsequently Raj Rans Zahm Singh, the then Prime Minister of Kotah, with the concurrence of the British Government undertook the collection and regular payment of this tribute. The allegiance of the Kotri was thus transferred from Bundi to Kotah. The position of these sub chiefships is, therefore, peculiar. No succession or adoption can take place without the consent of the Darbar.

(1) **INDARGARH**—Maharaj Sumer Singh of Indargarh, a Hara Rajput descended from Indarsal one of the sons of Kunwar Gopi Nath of Bundi is one of the principal nobles of the State and holds an estate consisting of 92 villages situated about 45 miles to the north of Kotah and pays a tribute of Rs 17,506 12-0 to the Kotah Darbar of which Rs 6,969 are remitted by them to Jaipur, the balance going to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwalior. The Maharaj who is by birth a son of Maharaj Umed Singh of Chhapol succeeded the late Maharaj Sher Singh by adoption in October, 1917. His nearest relatives are the Maharaj of Chhapol and Jatwari.

(2) **BALWAN**—Maharaj Pratab Singh of Balwan another descendant of Kunwar Gopi Nath of Bundi through the latter's son, Harist holds an Estate consisting of 21 villages and pays to the Kotah Darbar a tribute of Rs 1,728-6-0 of which Rs 1,128 6 0 are remitted to Jaipur.

and the balance to the British Government as assigned tribute of
 Swahor. The present Maharaj who was born in 1885 succeeded his
 brother Baurisal on the latter's death, which took place on the 3rd
 November, 1929.

(3) KHATOLI.—Maharaj ^{Bhawani} Balbir Singh of Khatoli holds an estate
 of 30 villages ^{house &} who are
 (1671 A. D.) in one of Aurangzeb's campaigns in the Deccan.

From Daulat Khan, Amar Singh in 1673 A. D., captured Khatoli,
 bank of the Parbati river. The estate
 left bank of the river, 7 villages on
 which were acquired in 1750 A. D.
 sessions have now passed into the
 The estate pays Rs. 7,632-8-0 as tribute
 to Jampur and the balance
 present

Page 127—

KOTAH.

Under the entry "(3) Khatoli" for "Balbir Singh"
 substitute "Bhawani Singh".
 In the same entry in lines 12-16 delete "The present
 Maharaja.....Shankar Singh."

Pipalda are now
 of Hirda Narain of Bund.

There

 of (1588-1607) of Bund.
 Maharaj Singh divided the fief into four equal portions taking himself
 Karnar and assigning the remainder among his cousins. To Amar Singh
 to give Gainta, to Jagat Singh Pusod, and to Daulat Singh Pipalda.
 The town of Pipalda itself was retained as the common undivided
 property of the cousins and remains so to this day a cause of perpetual

Under the heading (1) *Members of the Ruling Family for "Maharaj Kotah is the heir apparent" substitute "Maharaj Kumar Brijraj Singh, 21st February 1934 is the heir apparent"*

is the heir apparent

The Jagirdars of Kotah, Bamohra, Sangod, Amla, Kherli, and Mun are the nearest relatives of His Highness. They all belong to the Kishor Singh family. Next in relationship to the Ruling Family is the Moh Singh family, the head of which is Major General Ap. Onkar Singh C.I.E., of Palnita.

(11) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

The Tazim nobles and Jagirdars of Kotah, including the Kishor Sardars, are thirty six in number of whom the majority belong to the Hara Division of the Chauhan clan. Under the suzerainty of the Kotah Darbar there are eight fiefs or *Kotris*. These are Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoh, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Pusod and Antardah. They pay an annual tribute of Rs 34,397 13-0 of which Rs 14,397 13-0 goes to the Maharaja of Gwahar who was the original recipient and the remainder to the British Government to whom it was assigned. These Kotris were originally subject to Bundi to which State also belonged the fortress of Ranthambhor. When Ranthambhor was made over to the Emperor of Delhi he exacted annual payment from the holders of the fiefs for the protection afforded to them by the fort. In A. D. 1569 Ranthambhor was made over in trust to Jaipur and that State claimed a continuance of the payments. Subsequently Raja Feroze Zohm Singh, the then Prime Minister of Kotah, with the concurrence of the British Government undertook the collection and regular payment of this tribute. The allegiance of the Kotris was thus transferred from Bundi to Kotah. The position of these sub-chiefships is, therefore, peculiar. No succession or adoption can take place without the consent of the Kotah Darbar.

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(2) **BALWAN**—Maharaj Pratap Singh of Balwan another descendant of Kunwar Gopi Nath of Bundi through the latter's son, Balwan holds an Estate consisting of 21 villages and pays to the Kotah Darbar a tribute of Rs 1,728 6-0 of which Rs 1,128 6 0 are remitted to Jaipur.

the balance to the British Government as assigned tribute of
The present Maharaj who was born in 1885 succeeded his
father Bainsal on the latter's death which took place on the 3rd
November 1909

Bhawana

(3) KHATOLI—Maharaj Ballur Singh of Khatoli holds an estate
villages 62 miles to the North East of Kotah. The ancestor of his
was Amar Singh, the second son of Maharaj Gaj Singh of Indargarh,
served with distinction under Maharao Raja Budh Singh of Bundi
(No 4 D) in one of Aurangzeb's campaigns in the Deccan

From Daulat Khan, Amar Singh in 1673 A D, captured Khatoli,
seat of the family, on the left bank of the Parbati river. The estate
besides 30 villages on the left bank of the river, 7 villages on
right bank in Gwahor territory, which were acquired in 1750 A D
of Sheopur whose possessions have now passed into the
The estate pays Rs 7,632-8-0 as tribute
to Jaipur and the balance
of Gwahor. The present
—Bhawant Singh,
having
etc

Page 127—

KOTAH.

Kota's 'i'

for "E: - - - and
nts

Under the entry "(3) Khatoli" for "E: - - - and
nts"
substitute "Bhawant Singh".
In the same entry in lines 12-16 delete "The
Maharaja ... Shankar Singh."

Pipalla are the
of Hird Narain of D.

They were originally sub divisions
The Emperor Shah Jahan in 1649 A D upon
Hird Narain, the second son of Rao Raja Bhoj
Khatoli Singh divided the sief into four equal portions taking
Larwar and assigning the remainder among his cousins. To Amar Singh
gave Gunta to Jagat Singh Pusod, and to Daulat Singh Pipalla.
The town of Pipalla itself was retained as the common undivided
part of the cousins and remains so to this day a cause of perpetual
rivalry.

(4) GUNTA—Maharaj Tej Singh of Gunta holds besides the
villages which form his ancestral inheritance eight villages granted
him as Jagir by the Kotah Darbar. The estate is situated 50 miles
to the North East of Kotah on the right bank of the Chamlal. It pays
Rs 1,402-4-6 as tribute to Kotah of which Rs 193-9-0 are remitted to
Jaipur and the balance goes to the British Government as assigned tribute
of Gwahor. It used to supply service to the Kotah Darbar 131 men,
of which service he now pays in cash Rs 1,062. The present
Maharaj succeeded his grandfather Rao Balabhai Maharaj Ma Bhoj Singh
his father Kunwar Akbar Singh having predeceased him on 10th
March 1900. Of the Maharaja's ancestors Nathji the 1st died in 1600
A.D. Anwar Singh distinguished himself in the victory gained at Bhawana

Under the heading (i) *Members of the Ruling Family* for "Maharaj Kumar" is the heir apparent "substitute" Maharaj Kumar Brijraj Singh, 21st February 1934, is the heir apparent "

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(1) **INDARGARH**—Maharaj Sumer Singh of Indargarh, a Rajput, descended from Indarsal, one of the sons of Kunwar Gopinath of Bundi is one of the principal nobles of the State and holds an estate consisting of 92 villages situated about 45 miles to the north of Kotah and pays a tribute of Rs 17,506-12-0 to the Kotah Darbar of which Rs 6,969 are remitted by them to Jaipur, the balance going to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwalior. The Maharaj is by birth a son of Maharaj Umed Singh of Chhapol succeeded the late Maharaj Sher Singh by adoption in October, 1917. His nearest relatives are the Maharaj of Chhapol and Jatwari.

(2) **BALWAN**—Maharaj Pratib Singh of Balwan another descendant of Kunwar Gopinath of Bundi through the latter's son, Bains holds an Estate consisting of 21 villages and pays to the Kotah Darbar a tribute of Rs 1,728 6 0 of which Rs 1,128 6 0 are remitted to Jaipur.

Besides the eight Kotris and Nimola, there are 28 Tazimi Jagirdars in Kotah of whom the following 17 only call for individual notice.—

(1) KOELA—Ap Raghuraj Singh is a Hada Rajput descended in the 11th generation from Kani Ram, the fourth son of Rao Madho Singh the first Ruler of Kotah. The Appi Sahib who shares the first place on the right in Darbar holds an estate of 9 villages on the Parbat River 49 miles east of Kotah. He pays a tribute of Rs. 2,101, by him to the State.

Ap Raghuraj Singh was born on the 7th January, 1911, and received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His father the late "Brigadier General" Rao Bahadur Ap Gobind Singh, held the appointment of General Officer Commanding of the Kotah State Forces. One of his ancestors Ap Amar Singh, distinguished himself in 1804 at the battle of Garot where he was wounded while fighting on the side of Colonel Monson.

The present Appi Sahib (Raghuraj Singh) has 3 brothers, Randhir Singh (born 30th October 1913), Amar Singh (born 24th November 1915) and Kalyan Singh (born 4th February 1917). His other nearest relative is Ap Mukand Singh son of Lachhman Singh, the grandson of Ap Ngram Singh.

(2) PALAITA—Major General Ap Onkar Singh, C.I.E., of Palaita along with Appi of Koela shares the first place on the right in Darbar, a descendant of Mohan Singh, the second son of Rao Madho Singh, the first Ruler of Kotah, who was killed in 1658 at Fatehabad near Jaipur, while fighting under Rao Mukand Singh for the Emperor Shah Jahan against the latter's son Aurangzeb. Another ancestor of Ap

Page 129

In entry "(2) Palaita" in line 18 for "appi" substitute "appointments".

In the same entry in lines 18-19 delete the words "present".

In the same entry after "He was knighted on Emperor's birthday on the 8th June 1939," insert "from service on the 6th January 1942 as Prime Minister".

(9) Lines 5-7.—Substitute the following for the last sentence—

"Maharaj Chitar Singh, son of Kahn Singh, has been nominated by the Indargarh to succeed Maharaj Ranjit Singh of Nimola. This nomination has been upheld by the Mahakma Khas in appeal on the 24th March 1942." "

14th August 1922. A son to the late Maharaj Ap Singh was born on the 7th January 1913. The closest relatives to Palaita are those of Nimola. Darbar. The first

in 1761 by Kotah over Jaipur. Nathji's son Sheodan Singh was one of the Kotah representatives who helped to negotiate the treaty with the British Government in 1817. He was rewarded by Government for his services by the gift of an elephant, a horse, a robe of honour and a sword of which the two latter are still kept as heirlooms in the family. The present Maharaj has a younger brother whose name is Yashwant Singh.

(5) KARWAR —Thakur Girwar Singh of Karwar, a Hada Rajput, holds an estate of 7 villages to the north east of Kotah and pays Rs 1 002 14 0 as tribute, of which Rs 331-14-0 go to Jaipur and the balance goes to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwahior. The estate has been under the direct management of the Darbar since 1902. The present Thakur succeeded his father Thakur Sarwar Singh who died in December 1921, his elder brother Sam Singh having died shortly after his father's death.

(6) PUSOD —Thakur Jagat Singh of Pusod (born in 1908) holds an estate of 6 villages 57 miles to the north east of Kotah and pays Rs 1,002 as tribute to the Darbar of which Rs 332 are remitted to Jaipur and the balance goes to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwahior. The late Thakur Jai Singh having died young and without issue was succeeded by Jagat Singh by adoption on the 1st January 1915.

(7) PIPALDA —Thakur Gulab Singh of Pipalda holds an estate 11 miles north east of Kotah consisting of 11 villages. It pays Rs 1 000 as tribute to Kotah of which Rs 331 12 3 are remitted to Jaipur and the balance goes to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwahior. Thakur Bharat Singh died very young and Gulab Singh being one of the nearest collaterals, was chosen by the Darbar to succeed him.

(8) ANTARDA —Maharaj Sangram Singh of Antarda holds an estate of Antarda and 6 dependent villages situated 51 miles to the north east of Kotah and pays a tribute of Rs 3 828 6 0 to Kotah of which Rs 1 120 6 0 are remitted to Jaipur and the balance goes to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwahior. The present Maharaj who was born in 1888 succeeded his father, Maharaj Debi Singh on 18th October 1915. He has two sons two younger brothers, Ajit Singh and Indar Singh and an uncle Prithvi Singh.

(9) NIMOLA —^{Chatur} Maharaj Ram Singh of Nimola is a descendant of the Indargarh family, and as a subordinate Jagirdar, pays a tribute of Rs 820 to Indargarh. The Maharaj of Nimola holds the rank of fourth grade Kotah Sardar. The estate consists of one village on the right bank of the Chambal, 61 miles north east of Kotah. The present Maharaj was born in 1874 and succeeded by adoption Moti Singh the Maharaj of Nimola in 1900.

collector came to an end and he settled down as a subject of the Kotah State. On Pandit Ganpat Rao's death in 1925, Pandit Purshotam Rao succeeded him with the former's eldest son Chandra Kant born in 1903, as co-heir. Pandit Ganpat Rao left two other sons, Surja Kant born in 1908 and Lakshmi Kant born in 1913. Pandit Purshotam Rao died in 1936 whereupon he was succeeded by Chandra Kant Rao.

am Rao left two sons Krishna Rao born in 1905 and in 1912. The Pandit's nearest relatives are Pandit h and Pandit Gobind Mahadeo in Konkan.

DDA.—Thakur Amar Singh of Kachnaoda, a Hada from Rao Surjan Singh of Bundi through the latter's holds a Jagir consisting of Kachnaoda and two other in the left bank of the Kali Sind River, 26 miles east

of Kotah. the founder of the family, obtained the town and the dependency of Sarthal from the Emperor Akbar in recognition of his services in Deccan and Gondwana. His grandson Hari Singh was ejected from Palata, Daulat Singh son of Hari Singh, received the estate of Sarthal from Maharao Bhim Singh. In 1838, when the partition of Kotah took place, Sarthal was included in Jhalawar and on Thakur Ganpat Singh the then holder of that estate, Kachnaoda was bestowed. On his death his son Moti Singh succeeded him in 1876. Thakur Amar Singh is the son of Thakur Moti Singh and succeeded him on his death on the 31st December, 1911. His nearest relative is Thakur Delal Singh.

(3) KUNARI —Raj Chandra Sen of Kunari—born in 1891 a Rajput of Jhala clan, Jetawat Sub-clan, who has first seat in Darbar on the left holds an estate consisting of Kunari, situated on the left bank of the Chambal opposite the City of Kotah and 8 dependent villages and pays Rs 2 690 to the Darbar. Raj Chandra Sen succeeded in 1936 his father Rao Bahadur Raj Bijay Singh who came by adoption to Kunari in 1884 on the death of Raj Rup Singh. The Kunari was adopted in 1644 by Rao Mukun Lal.

Singh the first son of Sen received the title of Private Secretary in November 1921. Gajendra Singh, younger brother of Daulat Singh, is now

Page 130—

In entry (3) Kunari in line 12 after the words "Now" insert "and later a Minister in the State Council" and delete "November 1911".

In the same entry in line 12 delete "and is still serving" and insert "in 1911".

(4) BAMULIA —Rao Kishore Singh of Bamulia is a Rajput of the Hada clan. He holds an estate situated 34 miles to the east of Kotah consisting of 6 villages. The estate which pays Rs 235 to the Darbar was founded by Suraj Mal the great grandson of Rao Kishore Singh. The present Maharaj succeeded his father Maharaj Mehtab Singh in 1934.

(5) SAROLA —Pandit Chandra Kant Rao of Sarola a Dalshahi Brahman of the Saraswat clan, occupies in Darbar the second seat on the left of His Highness and holds the township of Sarola and seven dependent villages, 70 miles to the north east of Kotah. The estate is held in mortgage for Rs 9,27,364. Pandit Ganpat Rao by birth the son of Pandit Sadashiv Rao was adopted by Pandit Gobind Rao, elder brother of Pandit Moti Lal who was for fourteen years a member of the State Council and succeeded Pandit Moti Lal in 1892 as co-heir with Pandit Purshotamrao adopted by Pandit Moti Lal on his death. Balaji Pandit the founder of the fortunes of the family, was originally in the service of Bajji Rao Peshwa under whom the Maharattas invaded Upper India. Passing through Kotah territory Bajji Rao nominated Balaji to negotiate with the Bundi and Kotah Darbars for the payment of Chauth and later on appointed him to collect this tax in his name from Bundi, Kotah and Mewar. The Pandit selected Kotah as his headquarters and started a banking firm on his own account. Balaji Pandit the son and successor of Balaji, while continuing to discharge his father's duties, contracted a friendship with Raj Rana Zahur Singh and afforded valuable assistance to the Regent when Kotah was threatened by Holkar in 1766 for his successful conduct of the negotiations which led to the withdrawal of Maharatta troops the Kotah Darbar became indebted to the family to the extent of Rs 9 27 364 and in 1771 the Sarola estate was hypothecated as security for payment. On the completion of the treaty of 1817, by which the Maharatta tribute became payable to the British Government, Balaji's office of Chauth

ollector came to an end and he settled down as a subject of the Kotah State. On Pandit Ganpat Rao's death in 1925, Pandit Purshotam Rao succeeded him with the former's eldest son Chandra Kant born in 1903, as co-heir. Pandit Ganpat Rao left two other sons, ^{Surja} Kant born in 1908, and Lakshmi Kant born in 1913. Pandit Purshotam Rao died in 1936 whereupon he was succeeded by Chandra Kant Rao.

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—Thakur Amar Singh of Kachnaoda, a Hada
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Kotah 1. founder of the family, obtained the town and the
pendency of Palaita from the Emperor Akbar in recognition of his
services in Deccan and Gondwana. His grandson Hari Singh was ejected
from Palaita, Daulat Singh son of Hari Singh, received the estate of
Sarthal from Maharao Bhim Singh. In 1838 when the partition of
Kotah took place Sarthal was included in Jhalawar and on Thakur
Ganpat Singh the then holder of that estate, Kachnaoda was bestowed.
on his death his son Moti Singh succeeded him in 1876. Thakur Amar
Singh is the son of Thakur Moti Singh and succeeded him on his death
on the 31st December, 1914. His nearest relative is Thakur Delu Sal

(9) **KHERLI**—Thakur Chhagan Singh of Kherli is a Tanwar Rajput of the Jarola sub clan and holds an estate consisting of one village and pays Rs 13 as tribute to Kotah. The present Thakur Chhagan Singh succeeded Thakur Madan Singh by adoption in 1913.

(10) **SRINAL**—Thakur Umed Singh of Srenal, a Tanwar Rajput who is descended from Pratap Singh the founder of the Kherli family holds a Jagir consisting of one village, situated 42 miles east of Kotah. The present Thakur succeeded his brother Thakur Zalim Singh on the latter's death in February, 1935.

(11) **DABRI**—Ap Khuman Singh of Dabri is a Hada Rajput descended from Rao Madho Singh, the 1st Ruler of Kotah through the latter's second son Mohan Singh who obtained Palaita. The Dabri estate consists of one village 38 miles east of Kotah. Ap Khuman Singh who was born in 1881 succeeded Ap Karan Singh by adoption in 1910. His nearest relatives are the families of Palaita, Rajgarh and Nagda. Ap Khuman Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(12) **KHERLI**—Maharaj Bhairon Singh of Kherli is a Hada Rajput descended from Rao Kishore Singh of Kotah. The Kherli branch of the Kishore Singhot family is immediately senior to the Mundli branch to which the Ruling Prince belongs. Bakhat Singh, the founder of Kherli and Cham Singh the ancestor of the Maharaj were respectively the fourth and fifth sons of Bishen Singh who was the third son of Rao Kishore Singh the 4th Ruler. The estate which consists of one village is situated on the right bank of the Kali Sind river 49 miles to the north east of Kotah. The Bamulia, Kotra and Mundli families are most closely related with Kherli.

(13) **MUNDLI**—Maharaj Onkar Singh of Mundli, is a Hada Rajput descended from Cham Singh a descendant of Rao Kishore Singh of Kotah. Maharaj Onkar Singh was born in 1878 and succeeded his father Maharaj Durjan Sal in 1909. He has two brothers Karan Singh and Nar Singh and Ranjit Singh.

(14) **SARTHAL**—Thakur Deep Singh of Sarthal is a Rather Rajput of the Champawat sub clan. This was the largest estate in Jhalawar but among the tracts restored from Jhalawar to Kotah in 1899 this Jagir was included. Anar Singh of Ahor in Marwar the great grandfather of the present Jagirdar owing to some disagreement with Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur left Marwar for Kotah in 1806 and through the influence of Raj Rana Zalim Singh received the Jagir of Harigarh. Owing to his connection with Zalim Singh's family Anar Singh's son Prem Singh followed Maharaj Rana Madan Singh in 1833. A D to the newly created State of Jhalawar where he received the Jagir of Sarthal. Narpat Singh a Hada Rajput who then held the Jagir came over to Kotah and as already described above was granted Kachnaoda. On the death of Thakur Prem Singh, his widow adopted Bijay Singh from Ahor in Marwar. On the latter's death in 1888 his son

Sheodan Singh succeeded to the estate. On his death in May 1921, his younger brother, Bakhat Singh became the Thakur of Sarthal. Bakhat Singh also died in 1929 and was succeeded by his son Deep Singh who is the present Thakur who has one son. It pays annually to the Kotah State Rs 653 in addition Rs. 1,680 in lieu of 20 Sowars.

(15) KOTRA.—Maharaj Ravindra Singh of Kotra (also known as Kherli) a minor who succeeded his father in 1937 is a Hada Rajput of the Khatoli family of Kotah, which formerly held an estate in Jhalawar. On the formation of the new State of that name in 1899, this estate was incorporated with Kotah where the Maharaj already held as Jagir the village of Kherli in the Khatoli Kotri. The estate consists of four villages. A tribute of Rs 127 is payable to the Darbar in alternate years and in addition a sum of Rs 420 in lieu of 5 Sowars. This estate was conferred on the present holder's ancestor, who went to Jhalawar with Maharaj Rana Madan Singh.

(16) KOTRI.—Kaviraj Durga Dan of Kotri is a descendant of Lakshmi Dan, who first received a Jagir in the time of Rao Madho Singh, the 1st Ruler of Kotah. The title of Kaviraj was conferred on Uday Karan, son of Lakshmi Dan. In the reign of Maharao Bhim Singh Kaviraj Shankar Dan and his uncle Karni Dan left this State and went to Udaipur. Kaviraj Bhawani Dan returned to Kotah in the time of Maharao Bhim Singh. The title of Kaviraj was conferred on the existing Ja
co

Page 133—

Under the heading "(iii) Chief Officials" for the entries substitute

- "1. Dewan Bahadur Sir Hari Lal N Gosalia, M. A., Prime Minister and Vice President, State Council."
2. Raj Chandra Sen, General Minister.
3. Rao Sahib N. V. Joshi, Revenue Minister."

succeeded the late Jagir in 1919

KOTAH

Substitute "Raj Bahadur Ram Babu Sakseena M.A. LL.B. U.P." for "Raj Bahadur Sardar Kahn Chand" in item (2)

Substitute "Raj Sahib Lala Daya Krishna M.A. LL.B. U.P." for "Raj Bahadur Ram Babu Sakseena M.A. LL.B. U.P." in item (2)

Substitute "Pandit Duni Chand" for "Sardar Jhalad Singh" in item (2)

(4)

(9) **KHERLI**—Thakur Chhagan Singh of Kherli is a Tanwar Rajput of the Jarola sub clan and holds an estate consisting of one village and pays Rs 13 as tribute to Kotah. The present Thakur Chhagan Singh succeeded Thakur Madan Singh by adoption in 1913.

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the 4th Ruler

the right bank

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Page 133—

Under the heading "(iii) Chief Officials" for the existing entries substitute

"1. Dewan Bahadur Sir Hari Lal N Gosalia, M. A., LL. B. Prime Minister and Vice President, State Council."

Bahadur(5) Rao ~~Sahib~~ Doctor Vidya Shanker, L. M. & S., State Surgeon.

(6) C. M. Parekh Esquire, State Engineer.

(7) Babu Ram Das Baijal, Inspector General of Police

(8) Colonel Prithvi Singh, General Officer Commanding Sis
Forces *Rao Sahib*

(9) Lala Daya Krishna, M A, LL B, Director of Education

(10) Babu Chunnilal, Controller of Accounts

(11) Kanwar Ajai Singh B A LL B Sessions Judge

(12) Raj Chandra Sen, Private Secretary to His Highness,
the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

LAWA

Historical Outline.

The Chief of Lawa belongs to the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs and assumes the same descent as the Ruler of Jaipur who is the acknowledged head of the clan

Lawa separated from Jaipur in the time of Bar Singh, the brother of Udaiaran, Maharaja of Amber, the ancient capital of Jaipur

Bar Singh's grandson, Naruji, whose descendants are called Narukas had two sons, Lalaji and Dasaji. From Lalaji are descended the Rulers of Alwar and from Dasaji the Chiefs of Lawa

Hesri Singh, eighth in descent from Dasaji, was made Jagirdar of Ladana by the Ruler of Jaipur. He had two sons Sawant Singh and Nahar Singh. Sawant Singh became head of the Ladana Thikana, and the Lawa was granted to Nahar Singh by the Ruler of Jaipur in Sambat 1799 (A. D. 1722)

Lawa became subordinate to the Tonk State when the British Government conferred the Pargana of Tonk on Nawab Amur Khan of Tonk, but the connection was finally severed by the British Government in 1867 in consequence of the murder of the Thakur and his relatives and the instigation of the Tonk Darbar

The Chiefship consists of a single town with lands attached, situated about 10 miles north west of Tonk

The Chief does not enjoy a salute but is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy, who however, does not return the visit

THE THAKUR

THAKUR BANS PARDEEP SINGH, born on the 24th September 1850 succeeded his father Thakur Raghubir Singh who died on the

Members of the Thakur's Family.

The relatives of the Thakur, who form the chief men of the Thikans are granted lands in Jagir called "Havalas and Inam" These are five in number and consist of 5,000 bighas, yielding an annual rental of about Rs 5,000 No tribute is levied from the Havalas but when ever the Thakur leaves Lawa the holders have to accompany him by turns

PALANPUR.

Historical Outline.

The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin belonging to the Lohani Stock and is believed to have settled in Bihar in the 12th century. About 1370 Malek Khurram Khan, the leader of the family accompanied by his relatives and retainers left Bihar and came to Jalore a fort and a district in Marwar comprising some 360 townships where he took service under the then Ruler Chauhan Singara Rajput Visaldev.

Visaldev was assassinated by the Rathor Prince of Mandor. Malek Khurram Khan who was at that time the Deputy Governor of Jalore, immediately installed the Dowager Princess Popan Bai on the Gadi. The latter ill advised by intriguers, who were jealous of Khurram Khan's increasing power, issued an order for his execution. Malek Khurram Khan having previously obtained information of the conspiracy besieged the Palace, from which Popan Bai deserted by her supporters managed to escape and the vacant Gadi passed into the hands of Malek Khurram Khan who established his sovereignty there in 1391.

Malek Khurram Khan was succeeded by Malek Yusuf Khan who in turn was succeeded by his son Malek Hasan Khan who enlarged his Chiefdom. Malek Khurram Khan was, recognised by the Gujerat Emperor as the Ruler of Jalore.

Malek Usman Khan, 5th Ruler of this House, was granted the hereditary title of "Zubdat ul Mulk" by Mohamed Begda, the Sultan of Gujerat.

The reign of Malek Sikandarkhan, second in succession from Muzahid Khan the fourth in descent from Malek Hasan was disturbed by the attack of Rao Maldev of Jodhpur, who took and plundered both Jalore and Santhore. Malik Sikander Khan, who died in 1548, was succeeded by Malik Ghazni Khan, the twelfth Ruler of Jalore restored the prestige of the Jalore family. The Emperor Akbar bestowed on him the hereditary title of "Dewan" in recognition of his conspicuous services on the frontier and presented him with a robe of honour and a jewel-studded sword.

Banu Begum, the Emperor's foster sister, was given in marriage to Dewan Ghazni Khan and the Emperor gave the *principality of Palanpur*, *Deesa*, *Dhantwada* etc., as a dowry. Dewan Ghazni Khan was also reported Governor of Jalore. His services were further recognised by Emperor Jehangir who increased Dewan Ghazni Khan's *first rank* to 500 Infanter and 400 Horses.

and Sanchores was ceded, on the express assurance of further territory being given in exchange. Since then the Headquarters of the Ruling house have remained at Palanpur. Thus the State of Palanpur was established in the 16th century.

In 1736 Kanthaji Kadam and Malhar Rao Holkar levied tribute from Dewan Pahad Khan II, the then Ruler of Palanpur, who was succeeded by his uncle Dewan Bahadur Khan in 1744.

Dewan Bahadur Khan helped Rana Karansingh of Danta to recover Danta from Thakur Amarsingh of Sudasna and thereby secured a seven annas share in the revenues of Danta. He also held Tharad at that time.

Dewan Sher Khan died in 1792 without male issue. There was some dispute regarding the succession and after a disturbance Shamsher Khan temporarily succeeded in 1794 but ultimately Phiroz Khan, being the rightful heir, succeeded to the Gadi. Thus Dewan Phiroz Khan became the Ruler of Palanpur in 1795.

A faction of Sindhi Jamadars assassinated Dewan Phiroz Khan III 25th Ruler, in 1812, and restored Shamsher Khan to the Rulership. Fateh Khan II the son of Dewan Phiroz Khan, applied for assistance to the British and Gaekwar Governments whose allied forces marched upon Palanpur and captured it. After protracted discussion in regard to the relative claims of Shamsher Khan and Fateh Khan to the Gadi an Agreement was entered into on 1st December, 1813, whereby the Ruler of Palanpur was confirmed, by the Government.

The first known intercourse between the British Government and Palanpur State dates from 1809. A formal Engagement was, however made in 1817, for the security and good Government of the State.

Dewan Fateh Khan, who died in 1854, had four sons of whom Dewan Zorawar Khan, the eldest, succeeded to the Gadi and was conspicuous for his loyalty to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857.

Dewan Zorawar Khan died in 1877 and was succeeded by his only son His Highness Dewan Sher Mohamed Khan, who was born on 2nd January 1852. During the second Afghan War he supplied the British Government with 200 completely equipped baggage camels and 400 ponies. His reign was distinguished by the measures taken by him for the general welfare of his subjects. In appreciation of his good administration the honour of K C I E, was conferred upon him in 1893. This was followed by the bestowal of the higher distinction of G C I E, in 1899. The hereditary title of Nawab was conferred on him in 1910. His Highness was granted at the same time a personal distinction of salute of 15 guns, which was made permanent for the Ruler of the State in 1921. The State holds a Sanad of Adoption and succession is governed by the Rule of Primogeniture.

His Highness Dewan Sher Mohamed Khan Bahadur died on 1st January 1921 and was succeeded by the elder, the

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Sher Mohamed Khan Beg
Taleq Mohamed Khan Beg
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d.

a.

Mohamed Khan Baba
Mohamed Khan Baba

and was succeeded by the elder,

ent Ruler. He stands 15th in direct descent from Malek Khurram Khan and is the 29th Ruler. Thus the Ruling House of Palanpur is the oldest of the existing Mohamedan Ruling Houses in India and has been ruling in this part of India since the close of the 14th century.

THE RULER

His COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SIR TALEY AHMAD KHAN, BAHADUR G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., who is born on the 7th July, 1883, is the 29th Ruler of this House and succeeded to the Gadi on the 28th September, 1918.

He received his education in Palanpur. In 1903, His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun for a year and again on being rejoining it on the occasion of the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan in 1906, and in 1911 for the Imperial Darbar. In 1912, to facilitate him in the art of administration His late Highness entrusted him with the affairs of the State, which he carried on for seven years before his actual assumption of full responsibility. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-1918) all the resources of the State were placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. His Highness was attached to the Staff of Major General MacBean, Commanding 21st Infantry Brigade Bareilly, but he was disqualified by a Medical Board for active service at the front, owing to a serious accident which His Highness sustained while training a raw waler pony in the early part of 1914.

His Highness was granted an Honorary Commission of Captain in the Army in November, 1916, and was created K.C.I.E., in 1920, and elected a member of the First Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes (in 1921). His Highness was A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India, and received in 1922 the decoration K.C.V.O. at His Royal Highness' hands. His Highness was created Lieutenant.

Page 139—

Add the following at the end of paragraph 3 —

"His Highness visited England in April 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor and again proceeded to Europe for treatment in 1938."

and to the State in the year 1938 — — —

t Ruler He stands 15th in direct descent from Malek Khurram and is the 29th Ruler Thus the Ruling House of Palanpur the oldest of the existing Mohamedan Ruling Houses in India has been ruling in this part of India since the close of the 14th cen-

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Page 139—

Add the following at the end of page 139—

LEADING PERSONAGES

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family—*

Heir apparent NAWABZADA SHRI IQBALU
KHAN BAHADUR

..... of H
Kⁿ

of His Highness

SAHIBZADA MUHAMMED USMAN KHAN, son of
Zabardast Khan

(ii) (a) *Nobles and Sardars Religious heads—*

PIR SAHEB ALAMMIAN

BAWA SAHEB MAHER HUSAIN

UMADTUS SULHA MEHANT SHRI UTAMPURI

~~(b) Nobles and Sardars~~

(b) *Nobles and Sardars*

: name 'Bibi Shri Kamaluddin Khan of Nanosana'

: name "Mian Phiroz Khan"

THAKOOR OMER DARAZ KHAN of Gidasan

THAKUR AJAM KHAN of Nagana

(iii) *Chief Officials—*

Mr D V ~~PATWARI~~ ^{h. P. Patwari}, B.A., LL.B., Acting Wazir
DEWAN BAHADUR KRISHANLAL M ZAVERI, M
J P Judicial Adviser

Mr K S DESAI, B.A., Revenue Minister

Mr Y Y SYED B.A., LL.B., Acting Finance Minister
Session judge

Mr S S HAZARE, M.B.B.S., Chief Medical Officer

Mr APPA SAHIB TATKE, Acting Officer Commanding
Forces and Private Secretary to His Highness

Mr CHUNILAL MULIRAM JOSHI, acting Khansar

Mr N C KOTHARI Customs Officer

Mr MAGANLAL G DI SAI B.A., Forest Officer

Mr K O KHETANI, B.L., Assistant General, Bandhki

Mr M G UDI SHI M.A., Head Master, Palanpur High

PARTABGARH.

Historical Outline.

The Patpargarh family, according to local accounts is descended
 from Khemsingh, second son of Rana Mokul and younger brother of
 Kumbha who held the throne of Mewar from 1433 to 1468. Khem-
 singh's second son Suraj Mal possessed himself of the Suddi and Dharma
 districts. In 1534 when Chitor was infested by Bahadur Shah of
 Ragh Singh the eldest son of Suraj Mal headed the defence
 and sacrificed his life for the safety of Udaipur the infant son of Rana
 Ragh Singh was succeeded at Suddi by his son Rana Singh
 Rana Singh's son Bika is said to have left Mewar and after residing
 20 years at Giaspur near Deolia finally defeated and killed a power-
 ful chieftain named Devi and founded the town of Diogarth or
 in 1561 Bika may therefore be considered the real founder
 of Patpargarh State, though it was not known by that name till some
 years later. Bhana the grand son of Bika is said to have afforded
 shelter to Mahabat Khan after the defeat of the latter by the Emperor
 Akbar. Afterwards when restored to favour Mahabat Khan re-
 ceived the kindness received and furthered the cause of Hari Singh
 a great nephew at the court of Dhu Bhana was killed in battle
 for the Governor of Mandisor against the Rana of Udaipur
 His nephew Jaswant Singh who succeeded to the Gadi in
 being considered dangerously powerful was invited to Jaipur
 where with his eldest son, was treacherously killed. 10 years later
 Kanthal was occupied by Mewar troops
 Hari Singh's second son Hari Singh being taken to Delhi by the
 Emperor Akbar.

LEADING PERSONAGES

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family—*

Heir apparent NAWABZADA SHRI IQBAL
KHAN BAHADUR

SAHIBZADA ATA MUHAMMED KHAN, nephew of
HUSAM UL-MULK SAHIBZADA ZABARDAST
of His Highness

SAHIBZADA MUHAMMED USMAN KHAN, son of
Zabardast Khan

(ii) (a) *Nobles and Sardars Religious heads—*

FIR SAHEB ALAMDHAN

BAWA SAHEB MAHER HUSAIN

UMADTUS SULHA MEHANT SHRI UTAMPURI

(b) *Nobles and Sardars—*

PALANPUR

Page 140—

(b) *NOBLES AND SARDARS*

Delete the name "Babu Shri Kamaluddin Khan of Nanosana"

Delete the name "Mian Phiroz Khan"

HAJUR AJAM KHAN of Gidasan

(iii) *Chief Officials—*

Mr D. N. PATWARI, B.A., LL.B., Acting Wazir

DEWAN BAHADUR KRISHANLAL M ZAVAR
J P Judicial Adviser

Mr A S DESAI, B.A. Revenue Minister

Mr Y Y SYED B.A., LL.B. Acting Finance
Sessions judge

Mr S S HAZARE M.B.B.S., Chief Medical Officer

Mr APPA SAHIB TATKE, Acting Officer Command
Forces and Private Secretary to His Highness

Mr CHUNILAL MULIRAM JOSHI, acting Khaz
Dewan

Mr V C KOTHARI, Customs Officer

Mr MANILAL G DI SAI B Ag., Forest Officer

Mr K O KHETANI, B.E., Assistant General, Bandh

Mr M G UDI SHI, M.A., Head Master, Palanpur H

PARTABGARH.

Historical Outline.

The Partabgarh family, according to local accounts is descended from Khemsingh second son of Rana Mokul and younger brother of Rana Sambha who held the throne of Mewar from 1433 to 1468. Khemsingh's second son Suraj Mal, possessed himself of the Sadri and Dharwad territories. In 1534 when Chitor was infested by Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, Bala Singh the eldest son of Suraj Mal headed the defence and sacrificed his life for the safety of Uday Singh the infant son of Rana. Bala Singh was succeeded at Sadri by his son Rana Singh. Rana Singh's son Bala is said to have left Mewar and after residing some years at Giaspur near Deolia finally defeated and killed a powerful Chieftain named Devi and founded the town of Deogarh or Bikaner in 1561. Bika may, therefore be considered the real founder of Partabgarh State though it was not known by that name till some years later. Bhana the grand son of Bala is said to have afforded aid to Mahabat Khan after the defeat of the latter by the Emperor Akbar. Afterwards when restored to favour Mahabat Khan received the kindness and furthered the cause of Hari Singh, a great nephew at the court of Delhi. Bhana was killed in battle for the Governor of Mandisor against the Rana of Udaipur. His nephew Jaswant Singh who succeeded to the Gadi in 1624 being considered dangerously powerful was invited to Udaipur to confer with his eldest son, was treacherously killed by Rana Jaikant. Kanthal was occupied by Mewar troops. Nine years later Hari Singh's second son, Hari Singh, being taken to Delhi by the

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[illegible]

By his third Ran he had a son Gurdan Singh the present Maharaj of Amritsar who was born in 1900. Maharawat Raghu Nath Singh had two daughters, the elder of whom was married to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner. She died in August 1906. The younger one was married to His Highness the Raja Sahib of Sarina. She died in January 1911. The Maharawat's elder son Man Singh, who died in October 1918 was Raja of Khetri, (2) to the daughter of (Jharwal) and (3) to the sister of His Highness. By his eldest wife he had a daughter.

On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government

THE RULER

The present ruler HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT SIR RAM SINGHBAHADUR K C S I, who was born on the 12th April 1908 in Sisodia Rajput descended from the ruling house of Mewar. His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* on the 18th January 1929 on the demise of his grandfather Maharawat Raghu Nath Singh. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is one of the most brilliant students of his age and is now married to the eldest daughter of the late Maharaja of Jaipur, who died in January, 1931 leaving a daughter born on 16th February 1930. His Highness subsequently married the daughter of Maharaja Sir Keshu

Ad Singh, Kt, C.B.E., of Dumraon in Behar on 20th April 1932.
~~gave birth to a daughter on 16th April 1935, and to another on 14th~~
~~ter of His Highness~~ See 2

~~His Highness has~~
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Page 143—

In lines 2-11 for " She gave birth.....23rd February 1938 " substitute " He
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LEADING PERSONAGES

INTRODUCTION

The leading personages of the State consist of (1) hereditary nobles (2) officials hereditary and non hereditary, and (3) hereditary priests and others entitled to *Tazim*

The hereditary nobles are all Rajputs and are fifty in number, nearly all of them being descended from some member of the ruling family. They possess altogether one hundred and sixteen villages with an annual income of about one and a quarter lakhs of rupees and pay Rs 20,434 as tribute to the Darbar.

Of the Nobles only nine who are considered to belong to the first class, are entitled to the 'Tazim'. They are all Sisodias and take rank as follows —

- 1 Thakur of Dhamotar
- 2 Thakur of Kalyanpura
- 3 Thakur of Ambirama
- 4 Thakur of Raipur
- 5 Thakur of Jhantla
- 6 Thakur of Barha
- 7 Thakur of Salungarh
- 8 Thakur of Achlaoda
- 9 Maharaj of Arnod

Their estates were presented to the ancestors of the present holders directly by the rulers, in some cases as a reward for special service or others as maintenance for younger sons and brothers. The Jagir of Arnod has been granted to the late Maharaja's only surviving son, Maharaj Kumar Govardhan Singh. Succession is always by primogeniture, adoption in case of failure of issue being generally permitted and recognised by the Darbar. Besides the annual tribute, the nobles are expected to render military and police service in accordance with their means, to report to the Darbar all heinous offences committed within their estates, and to be present at the Capital at certain festivals and other special occasions when summoned.

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family*

Nil

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

(1) *Dhamotar* — THAKUR DAYAL SINGH OF DHAMOTAR, a Sisodia Rajput is the senior noble of the State and sits first on the right hand of the ruler in Darbar. On the death of a ruler, the Thakur of Dhamotar takes temporary charge of affairs, and after consultation with the widows of the late ruler and any influential nobles, who may be present at the time, installs the new ruler on the gadi. No accession without his intervention would be recognised as valid. The family is descended

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Marwar, who bestowed the Jagir of Jahalawand on Gambhir Singh, Singh's second son. On Ror Singh's death in 1848, his eldest son, Hamir Singh, succeeded him and he has only one son, having no male issue. Gambhir Singh died in 1920.

(2) *Raipur*—THAKUR PARTAB SINGH OF RAIPUR is a Rajput of the Ramawat sub clan, so called from Ram Dass, first Thakur. He occupies the first seat in Durbar on the left of the throne. The estate which is situated 26 miles to the south of Partabgarh, consists of eight villages with an annual rental of Rs 18,000. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs 3,274-12. The estate was bestowed by the British Government in 1858.

Singh Thakur Ranchor Dass successfully led an army to repel attack from the Subah of Mandisor. The present Thakur born on 14th July 1918 is a minor and succeeded to the Thikana on the death of his father Thakur Devi Singh on 18th April 1924

(4) *Barlia*—THAKUR DAULAT SINGH OF BARLIA is descended from Kishan Dass, second son of Maharawat Bika. Of the sons of Kishan Dass, the eldest, Jeth Singh, succeeded to the Chief of Salumbar by adoption. The remainder accompanied him to Me. In 1678 Maharawat Partab Singh on his return from a visit to Salumbar brought with him Manohar Dass, son of Janiji, the ninth son of K. Dass, and bestowed on him the Jagir of Barlia. The estate, which is situated to the north of Partabgarh, on the Gwahar border comprises two villages with a revenue of Rs 4,000 paying a tribute of Rs 654. Thakur Daulat Singh succeeded his uncle, Thakur Samat Singh in 18. The Thakur has two sons

(5) *Achlaoda*—THAKUR BHAWANI SINGH OF ACHLAODA is a descendant of Thakur Madho Singh, third son of Maharawat B. Singh (1634-74). The estate which is situated nine miles to the south of Partabgarh, comprises seven villages with a revenue of Rs 5,500 and pays a tribute of Rs 924. The present Thakur, who was born in 18, succeeded his father Madho Singh II, in 1902.

(6) *Jhantla*—THAKUR UMED SINGH OF JHANTLA is a descendant of Kesri Singh, third son of Maharawat Jaswant Singh, who was killed at Udaipur in 1634. The estate is situated 15 miles north of Partabgarh. It comprises five villages with an annual rental of Rs 600 and pays a tribute of Rs 715 10-0 to the Durbar. Thakur Umed Singh was born in 1902 and succeeded his grand-father, Thakur Takht Singh in 1906, his father Kunwar Parbat Singh having died during the latter Thakur's life time in 1903. The Thakur has a son born on 3rd October 1921.

(iii) Chief Officials

DEWAN OF THE STATE—temporarily vacant

(Mr. ~~MANJULAL SHAH, B.A. LL.B.~~, is the offg. Dewan since 24th August 1937.)

(iv) Hereditary Officials.

The hereditary office bearers are mostly Bagria* Mahajans hold Jagir for services rendered by their ancestors and receive salaries according to the actual appointment which they hold. A Nagar Brahmin and Mahomedans and Kayasthas hold office as officers requires but are not hereditary Jagirdars. The family priests of the ruler (Purohit) are Amurtha Brahmans. These hold Jagirs, as do the Desmonds or family bards (Bhatts), of whom the present representative is Desmudi P. Chundh D. and the Charans, of whom the Rao of Sanshar and the Loret of Velara are the heads.

* See Page 21. The tract comprised in the Banswara and Dungargarh States is known as Nagar. The same name is applied to the local dialect.

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PARTABGARH

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ancestors and receive annual appointment which they hold. A few Mahomedans and Kayasthas hold office as occasional but not hereditary Jagirdars. The family priests of the (Hindu) are Amntha Brahmins. These hold Jagirs as do the Hindu landlords (Bhatts), of whom the present representative is the Chauran of whom the Rao of Sinde is the head. The Chauran are the heads.

The tract comprised in the Banswara and Dungarpet States is known as Jagar. The same name is applied to the local dialect.

SHAH PURA.

Historical Outline.

The founder of the Shahpura house was Sujan Singh, son of Suraj Mal the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur who received from the Emperor of Delhi in A. D. 1629 a grant in Jagir of the Phulia Pargana and the title of "Commander of two thousand". Sujan Singh was succeeded in 1664 A. D. by his son Daulat Singh. In 1685, Daulat Singh was succeeded by his son Bharat Singh, who received from the Emperor the titles of "Raja" and "Commander of three thousand". He died in 1723, and was succeeded by his son Umair Singh, who was killed at Ujjain when fighting for Maharana Arji of Udaipur against Madhava Rao Scindia. Umair Singh's grand-son Ran Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1768, and received from the Maharana of Udaipur the pargana of Kacholi. His son Blum Singh succeeded him in 1774 and was followed in 1796 by his son Amar Singh who received from Udaipur the title of "Rajadhiraja". The pargana of Jehazpur and Agercha Kotri and other villages were resumed at the same time. In 1827 Amar Singh was succeeded by his son Madho Singh. The latter's son Jagat Singh, who had succeeded him in 1845 received from the British Government in 1848 a Sanad confirming to him the Phulia Pargana and a Khilat. Jagat Singh, who died in 1853, was succeeded by his adopted son, Lachman Singh who received in 1862 a Sanad granting him the right of adoption. On his death in 1870 the late Rajadhiraja Sir Nihar Singhji, K.C.I.E., succeeded to the Gadi. In July 1921 Raja Sir Nihar Singhji was granted a personal salute of 9 guns and in December 1925, this salute was made permanent and the status of the Chieftainship was raised to that of a State. The Ruler is now designated

LEADING PERSONAGES

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family*

(1) Maharaj Sardar Singh who was born in 1881 is the second son of the late Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K C I E, and the younger brother of the present Ruler. He has three sons named Shatrughna born in 1904 (who is a Taluqdar of Bijwar in the United Provinces) Prakram Dev born in 1914 and Jey Dev born in 1920, and two daughters who are married to Rulers of Bhadawar Raj and Mayurbhanj State. Maharaj Sardar Singh saw active service in France during the Great War (1914-18).

(2) RAJKUMAR SUDARSHAN DEV, born in 1915, is the heir apparent. He passed the Diploma Examination of the Mayo College, Ajmer, in April 1934 and married the second daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dharangadhra in Kathiawar on the 24th May 1934. He has a son Bhawar Indrajit Dev born on the 9th March 1935.

(ii) *Nobles Sardars, etc*

INTRODUCTION

Succession to all jagir estates is by primogeniture, suitable provision being made for younger sons. In default of legitimate male issue succession is by adoption, subject to the approval of the Ruler, but the right to succeed by adoption is limited to cousins distant by not more than four generations from the adopter, and to those of unsound mind or who have forfeited, are excluded from succession. Rulers are looked on as Brahmins and take the rank of Jagirdars.

The service to be rendered by Sanads has been settled by Sanads. Jagirdars are now required to furnish a certain number of horsemen for two months in each year in the Shahpura State and to do such service as can properly be demanded of them. They are bound also to attend on the Ruler with their followers at Dashera, Holi and other festivals, and to accompany him and serve him as directed in accordance with ancient usage on all customary occasions both in and out of Shahpura. All period of occasional service beyond the limits of the State exceeding two months is reckoned as equivalent to the period of two months fixed annual service above mentioned but if such period of service out of Shahpura undoubtably exceeds two months in any one year, no further deductions are to be made in subsequent years. The amount of tribute payable to the Ruler is fixed in the case of older jagirs by an assessment made in 1818 A.D. and in that of the newer ones by Sanads. They are also liable to Nوتا and Barar when necessary.

Only three nobles are recognised as leading men by the grant of the title of *Amrao*. One of them is the Thakur of Khamore in Shahpura and the other two are the Jagirdars of Birdaul and Tehnal situated respectively in Kachhola and Phula Parganas.

(1) *Khamore*—Of the three Umraos THAKUR UDAI SINGH OF KHAMORE, Chandawat Rajput, related to the Jagirdar of Balunda in Mewar, ranks highest, his title having been conferred by Raja Bharat Singh. The Khamore estate consists of a village of which the annual income is about Rs 12,000 out of which Rs 1,101 are paid to the Ruler as tribute. He renders fixed service.

(2) *Birdaul*—THAKUR BHOPAL SINGH OF BIRDAUL the second of the Umraos, is a Rajawat Rajput related to the Rajputs of Anwara in Jaipur. He holds one village in the Mewar portion of the Achhela Parganah which yields about Rs. 5,000 a year and pays to the Ruler a tribute of Rs 500.

(3) *Tehnal*—THAKUR UDAI SINGH OF TEHNAL the third Umrao is a Sisodia Ranawat Rajput descended from Jagmalji son of Raja Uda Singh of Mewar. He holds a village, which yields about Rs 8,000 a year and pays an annual tribute of Rs 500. He renders fixed service.

There are also a number of smaller Jagirdars. (In consideration of the jagirs held by them all the jagirdars pay tribute to the State and render fixed service.)

SIROHI.

Historical Outline.

1 In the time of Deo Raj's immediate successors the Chauhan were engaged in constant struggles with the Parmars or Ponwars (who held the greater part of the country now called Sirohi), and eventually vanquished them, capturing first Chandrawati in or about 1203 and subsequently Abu and Achalgadh. The present town of Sirohi was founded in 1425 by Rao Sainsi Mal, who extended his dominions by driving the Solankis from the tract known as Mal Nagra in the north. Comparatively little is known of the history of the State till the latter half of the 18th century when Sirohi suffered much from wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of the wild Mina tribes.

2 Rao Uda Bhan the 22nd Ruler in descent from Rurmal, was deposed in 1816 in favour of his younger brother, Rao Sheo Singh. The first relations between Sirohi and the British Government took place in 1817 when Sheo Singh asked for protection in consequence of an invasion from Jodhpur which had for its object the reinstatement of Rao Uda Bhan. In 1823, a treaty was concluded, whereby Rao Sheo Singh accepted the British supremacy and bound himself to govern in accordance with the advice of the British Agent. He was to pay a tribute not exceeding three eighths of his revenue receiving in return a guarantee of protection. In 1849, the Rao made over certain lands at Mount Abu to the British Government for the establishment of a Sanatorium. Rao Sheo Singh did good service in the Mutiny of 1857 in consideration of which the tribute of Rs. 15,000 (local currency) payable by him was reduced by one half. He died in 1862 and was succeeded by his son Umed Singh. During his time Sirohi was harassed by famine, by a struggle with the outlawed Thakur Nathu Singh of Bhatana and by frequent incursions of Bhils from Marwar. Rao Umed Singh died in September 1875 and was succeeded by his only son, Keshri Singh.

3 HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARAO SIR KESRI SINGH BAHADUR G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born on the 20th July 1867, died on the 16th January 1925. He granted a permanent lease of certain lands at Mount Abu to the British Government in 1917. He received the hereditary titles "Maharajadhiraja" from the British Government in 1917 and a G.C.I.E. The Maharao, on account of the *quid* on the 29th April 1920 in favour of Maharao retaining his titles and the salute of 17, made a *agr. abh.* present 1 d 3

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THE RULER

1 **HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARAO SIR PRAM SINGH BAHADUR K.C.S.I.** is a Chauhan Rajput of the Dharma sul clan. He was born on the 27th September 1888. He

LEADING PERSONAGES

INTRODUCTION

The Leading personages of Sirohi consist of nobles, one hereditary office bearer and non hereditary official

The nobles are divided into three classes —

- (1) The immediate relatives of the Maharao, who are known as Maharaj and who descendants are considered to be cadets of the Ruling family
- (2) The Saravats who are styled Thakuran Raj Shree and
- (3) Other Tazim Sardars

All the Noble are Deora Chauhan and the principal of them are Lakhawat Dhangrawat Tejawat or Bajawat descendant of Rao Rur Mal

The *Maharaj* are three in number, namely, Shambhu Singh of Nandia Amar Singh of Ajari and Man Singh of Mandar. These are all counsellors of His Highness the Maharao. They occupy the front seats in the Durbar and receive the double Tazim. Similar honours are enjoyed by Raj Sahiban Bhopal Singh and Mohabat Singh of Mandar.

3 The four Saravats, the Thakurs of Padir, Jawal Kalandri and Motagon sit on the right and left of the Ruling Prince. In the absence of the Thakur of Padir his place in Durbar is taken by the Thakur of Nibaj. These two never attend Durbar together. After them come the Thakurs of Pohua and Bhatana, who also receive the double Tazim. The Thakurs of Mandwara and Dabani are honoured with a single Tazim only. Succession in the noble estates takes place by primogeniture, provision being made for younger sons. The tribute payable to the Durbar varies from four annas in the rupee of the collection among those of high rank to twelve annas among the more insignificant. None holds any jurisdiction in British territory.

The only hereditary office bearer is the Thakur of Padir, who bears on the Prince's sword and on State occasions sits behind him on his elephant.

(1) *Members of the Ruling family*

(1) Nandia — On the death of Raj Sahiban Achal Singh on the 27th September 1910 leaving no male issue to succeed him and there being no right of adoption the Jaigar reverted to the State. On his execution a *Lakhat* to pay six annas in the rupee to the State instead of four annas paid by the Raj Sahiban Shambhu Singh younger brother of Achal Singh born on 24th April 1900 was granted maintenance from Nandia for himself his mother and widow of the deceased. He was awarded the title of Maharaj in 1920 A.D. and died in April 1937 leaving an infant son born in August 1936. This infant son died on 22nd May 1939 and the line has become extinct.

(2) *Ajari* — *MAHARAJ* AMAR SINGH, SON OF ZORAWAR SINGH, born in 1884, is a cousin of the Ruling Prince. He succeeded to the estate of Ajari on the death of his father on 6th January 1915. The estate is worth about Rs 5,000 a year. He was awarded the title of Maharaj in 1925 A. D.

(3) *Manadar* — *MAHARAJ* MAN SINGH OF MANADAR is a cousin of the present Maharao and son of the late Raj Sahiban Tej Singh. He was born in 1887, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. On the death of his elder brother, Raj Sahiban Dalpat Singh without male issue, Man Singh, who had already received a separate Jagir, preferred a claim to succeed to Manadar Jagir but this was disallowed in accordance with the old custom of the State that succession by adoption is not permitted among Rajputs. The Manadar Jagir was however given to him later. He has three sons, Abhai Singh, Ram Singh and Ishwar Singh. He was awarded the title of Maharaj in 1925 A. D.

SIROHI

53

Under the head *leading Personages* (ii) *Nobles, Sardars, etc.*—

All the following at the end of paragraph 1 relating to Mandar Raj Sahib:

“He has one son, born on the 3rd October 1949.”

the Nun family The estate is worth about Rs 5,000 a year and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar

(6) *Motagaon* —THAKURAN RAJ SHRI MOHABAT SINGH OF MOTAGAON, of the Dungrawat sept, is a minor The estate is worth about Rs 4,000 and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar As the present Thakuran is a minor, the estate is under the management of Court of Wards

(7) *Nibaj* —RAJ SAHIBAN MOHABAT SINGH OF NIBAJ belongs to the Lakhawat Sept He succeeded to the estate on the death of his father Himmat Singh, 1908 The estate consists of 8 villages of the annual value of about Rs 10,000 and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar The Thakur also possessed three villages in the Palanpur State He was born in the year 1880 The title of Raj Sahiban was conferred upon him by the Darbar as a personal distinction on the 27th September 1925

(8) *Rohua* —THAKURAN RAJ SHRI MAN SINGH OF ROHUA is a Lakhawat Rajput The estate is valued at about Rs 5,000 a year and pays eight annas in the rupee to the Darbar The Thakur also holds some villages in the Palanpur State

(9) *Bhatana* —THAKURAN RAJ SHRI UDAI SINGH OF BHATANA (born in 1876), of the Tejawat Sept succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in August 1898 The estate is worth about Rs 2,000 and pays eight annas in the rupee to the Darbar His father Bharat Singh, when young, was in outlawry with his own father Nathu Singh, who for many years defied pursuit and kept the country disturbed His successful opposition won for Nathu Singh and his family the admiration of Sirohi

(10) *Mandwara* —THAKURAN RAJ SHRI DUNGAR SINGH OF MANDWARA died on the 26th May 1931 leaving a minor son Ratan Singh The estate is worth about Rs 1,000 a year and pays to the Darbar half the collection in kind and three fourths of the collection in cash

(11) *Dabani* —THAKUR AJIT SINGH OF DABANI is a Lakhawat He was born in 1878 His estate in Sirohi is worth about Rs 2,000 a year and pays half its income to the Darbar He also possesses one village in Palanpur The Thakur was adopted from the family of a younger brother

(iii) *Leading Officials*

(1) Mr G LAIRD-MACGREGOR, ICS (retired), is the Chief Minister

(2) MAULVI ZAFARUL HASAN, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, is Secretary to His Highness the Maharao

(3) Mr F C Coventry, I P (retired), is the Inspector General of Police

(4) NYAYA RATNA DESAI LALLUBHAI is Revenue Commis-

sioner

Gudharat 3 Dave,

District & Sessions

Chief Judge

~~interim~~

Jakil attached to the

Honble the Resident for Rajputana

(1) ~~VAIDYA-RATNA DR R D SHIRALI, L.M.S~~, Chief Medical Officer

(2) RAI SAHEB VISAJI, Chief Engineer,

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 Able the Resident for Rajputana

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Succession in the Tonk family is by primogeniture modified by the rule of Mohammadan Law which prefers a younger son to an elder son who has predeceased his father.

THE RULER

HIS HIGHNESS SAID UD DAULA WAZIR UL MULK & SIR HAFIZ MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, BAH SAULAT I TANG G C I E is the second son of Nawab Moha Ibrahim Ali Khan and was born on the 13th February 1879. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1930 on the death of his father, his elder brother Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, having died in March 1930. His Highness has six sons namely:—
 1. Sahibzada Mirza Aslam Khan born on the 18th September 1904
 2. Sahibzada Mirza Ali Khan born on the 3rd August 1906
 3. Sahibzada Mubarak Ali Khan born on the 1st December 1914
 4. Sahibzada Mirza Sabir Ali Khan born on 4th December 1934 and Sahibzada Mirza Ali Khan born in September 1937 and seven daughters. His Highness has granted a cash allowance of Rs 500/ per mensem to Sahib Mohammad Ali Khan. His Highness was created a G C I E on 1st January 1934.

The geneological tree opposite shows the Rulers of the Tonk State

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THE RULER

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11
S. Mohamed
Munir Khan.

7
S. Mohamed
Abdul Rahman
Khan.

9
S. Mohamed
Rafiq Khan.

10
S. Mohamed
Ismail Ali
Khan

10
S. Mohamed
Masoom Ali
Khan

11
S. Mohd Ali
Khan
(Command)

11
S. Yaqub Ali
Khan

hold a Jagir of Rs 6 600 per annum their uncle Sahibzada Abdul Mun Khan holds a Jagir of Rs 1 800

(16) IZZATUL-UMRA AMANUL MULK SAHIBZADA ABDI WAHEED KHAN SHER-JANG AND QAMR UL-UMARA MUDA BIR UL-MULK MOINUL MAHAM WAFADAR I RIYASAT KHA BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ABDUL TAWWAB KHA SALAR I JANG sons of the late Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Wah Khan hold each a Jagir of Rs 4 200 per annum The latter is Hon Member of the State Council

(17) WAJEEHUL-UMARA AHTRAM UI MULK SAHIBZAD ABDUL SHAKOOR KHAN MANSOOR JANG brother of His Highness and his brothers sons of the late Sahibzada Siddiq Khan hold a Jagir of Rs 7 000 per annum

(18) SAHIBZADA SAMI ULLAH KHAN son of the late Sahiullah Khan cousin to His Highness receives an allowance of 1 per annum

(19) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD RAFIQ KHAN uncle to His Highness receives an allowance of Rs 4 000 per annum

(20) AHSAAN UL-UMARA MUHSIN UL MULK SAHIBZAI MUHAMMAD HANIF KHAN RAHAT-I-JANG receives an allowance of Rs 2 400 a year

(21) FAKHRUL-UMARA IFTAKHAR UL-MULK SAHIBZAI MUHAMMAD ABDUL ALIM KHAN FIROZ JANG son of the late Sahibzada Sir Muhammad Obaidullah Khan Bahadur K C I E C S uncle to His Highness holds a Jagir of Rs 13 600 per annum

(22) SAHIBZADA IKRAMUDDIN KHAN and four brothers sons of the late Sahibzada Nooruddin Khan receive an allowance of Rs 3 000 per annum

(23) SAHIBZADA USAMA KHAN son of Sahibzada Muhammad Khan receives an annual cash allowance of Rs 10 000

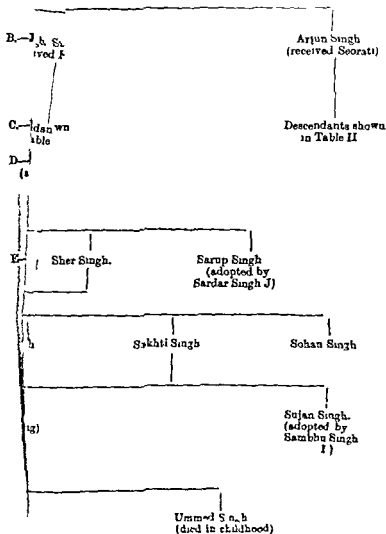
(24) SAHIBZADAS SAMULLAH KHAN AHMED KHAN ASAD ULLAH KHAN AHSAAN ULLAH KHAN and other descendants of the late Sahibzada Amirullah Khan hold Jagirs and allowances amounting Rs 13 000 per annum

(25) SAHIBZADA HAYAT KHAN son of the late Sahib

on the dam of which fine marble palaces, exquisitely carved, have been built

Rana Jai Singh, who succeeded Raj Singh in A D 1681, concluded a treaty with Aurangzeb. He constructed the famous dam of the Dhebari Lake, called after him *Jaisamand* one of the largest artificial lakes in the world. Rana Amar Singh II, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1698, made a tripartite alliance for mutual defence with the rulers of Jaipur and Jodhpur who stipulated that their houses should again be admitted to the honour of marriage with Mewar, a privilege which they had lost by giving their daughters in marriage to the Moghul Emperors, on condition that the sons of princesses of Udaipur house should in all cases succeed to the throne in preference to elder sons by other mothers, and that daughters, born to Udaipur princesses, should not be given in marriage to Muhammadans. Singram Singh II succeeded Amar Singh II in A D 1716, and was succeeded by Jagat Singh in A D 1734. The stipulations, regarding the marriages above referred to, led to constant quarrels and eventually to the Marhattas being called in as arbiters in the affairs of Rajputana. For nearly a century, during the reigns of Jagat Singh II, Pratap Singh II, Raj Singh II, Arsi (A D 1763) Ramu Ratna and Bhim Singh Mewar was harassed by Scindhas and Holkar and afterwards by Amir Khan the Pindari, till in 1818 Maharana Pham Singh made a treaty with the British Government, by which the latter agreed to protect the territory of Udaipur and to use its best exertions for the restoration of the territories the State had lost, when this could be done with propriety. Maharana Bhim Singh died in 1828 and was succeeded by his son, Jawan Singh, who reigned till 1838. In default of male issue the succession went by adoption to Sardar Singh, the Chief of Bagor. Maharana Sardar Singh died in 1842 and was succeeded by his younger brother and adopted son, Maharana Sarup Singh who distinguished himself by his loyal service during the Mutiny. He minted the new coinage known as the *Sirupshahi*. He died in 1861 and was succeeded by Maharana Shimbhu Singh, who was on his death in 1874 succeeded by Maharana Sajan Singh, who was adopted from Bagor and succeeded to the *gadi* on the understanding that in the case of his natural father Salti Singh dying childless the main portion of the Bagor estate held by him would revert to Khika. On Sakti Singh's death in 1889 Bagor merged in the State, leaving Nival and Piladhar Thikanas as the sole representatives of the Bagor line in Mewar. Sajan Singh having died without issue in 1884, the unanimous choice of the family and nobles fell on Fatch Singh, the third son of Maharaj Dal Singh of Sheorati, and adopted son of his brother Mah **Gaj Singh**. Maharana Fatch Singh married twice and had three of whom survived infancy. He had five daughters dead. Maharana Fatch Singh died on the 1st of 1900 and was succeeded by his only surviving son **Ma**

tion for branch



at Glend THE RULER.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARANA SIR
 PAL SINGH BAHADUR, G C S I, K C I E, was born on the
 February 1884. He was married on the 5th March 1916 to the
 Thakur Partab Singh of Awa in the Jodhpur State, a Rathor
 of the Champawat sub clan. She died in the following June.
 He was married on the 15th February 1911 to the daughter of
 a Singh of Achrol in the Jaipur State. He was created a
 C I E on the 3rd June 1919 and a G C S I on 1st January 1931. His
 marriage took place on the 17th January 1928 with the daughter
 of Khudala in the Marwar State. The ruling families closely
 connected with Mewar are Dungarpur, Banswara and Partabgarh,
 which are of the Sisodia clan, and Jodhpur, Kishengarh, Kotah,
 Rewa, Jaisalmer and Jaipur, with which marriages have
 taken place.

The genealogical trees opposite show the descent of the Ruling
 family from Maharaja Sangram Singh II.

Page 168—
Karjali Account—In the sixth line after "1942" add "and was married in 1943 to the daughter of Raj Bhairun Singh, of Gogunda (Mewar)"

For entry (2) *Karjali substitute* "(2) Karjali—Mal Karan Singh son of Maharaj Jagat Singh holds the estate Karjali, situated 55 miles to the east of Udaipur consisting of villages of the annual income of Rs. 22,000/-. The estate exempted from the levy of cash tribute (Chatoond) by the Maharaja. The 18th January 1932. His brothers Ma Kirti Singh respectively born on 1 October 1929 and January 1932."

Let (1) Members of the Kulung Family put a ~~husstop~~ and insert a son was, on to him on the 13th February 1941. ~~husstop~~ of the Thakur of Dowalia in Ajmer the Kherva Thakur in Jodhpur. He has four sons born on 19th Jannary 1924, 1st July 1926 28th October 1929 and 8th January 1932. His brother Abber Singh was born in 1903 and was married on 18th November 1925 to the sister of Mahant Singh Dewan of Lalgath and has two sons born on 11th April 1931 and 1st June 1937.

Note — Maharaj Jagat Singh died on January 25, 1942.

Sheorati 60 miles to the north east of Ladipur, comprising 20 villages of an annual value of Rs 15 000. The estate was exempted from paying Chatoond (cash tribute) by Maharana Sarup Singh in appreciation of the fine marksmanship displayed by the then Maharaj of Sheorati on shooting a tiger when it made a furious charge on the hunting party. The Maharaj was born in 1900 and succeeded to the estate in 1930 on the death of his father Maharaj Himmat Singh who was a nephew of His Highness the late Maharana Shivan Singh. He was married in 1920 to the daughter of Thakur Fateh Singh of Ras in Marwar. He then married the daughter of Ramvrat Hathor Rao Ranjit Singh of Kuchalwar in March 1926. He has 6 sons. He has three brothers, viz., Maharaj Partab Singh born in 1902, Maharaj Hamir Singh born in 1904 and Maharaj Uday Singh born in 1912. Maharaj Partab Singh has three sons, Maharaj Hamir Singh and Maharaj Uday Singh have no issue. The estates of Karjahi and Sheorati were conferred upon the members of present families by Maharana Sangram Singh II (1710-1734). The Maharaj of Sheorati holds a Jagir of two villages in the Ambabhera Taluqa of the Tonk State.

(II) Nobles and Sardars, etc

INTRODUCTION

The nobles of Mewar are a numerous and powerful body whose territories comprise more than half of the State. In the Gazetteer of Mewar, Colonel Walter writes regarding them: "The Chiefs of Mewar enjoy rights and privileges which do not obtain in any other part of Rajputana. The court maintained at their own estates is almost

an exact counterpart of that of their prince, and they exhibit few of the marks of vassalage observable at other courts, and only on particular festivals and solemnities do they join the prince's cavalcade. In Durbar they take rank above the heir apparent—a custom unprecedented in India—and granted in consequence of the heir apparent having attended the Emperor's court. When a Chief enters the presence, the entire court rises and the ceremonial is most intricate.

NOTE.—The old custom of the heir apparent sitting below the sixteen has been abolished during the reign of the late Maharana and the Nobles did not raise any objection to the change in procedure.

In the reign of Maharana Amar Singh II (1690-1710), the nobles were arranged into (1) sixteen of the first rank, known as the Solah, besides the heir apparent and the Maharana's nearest relatives who sit below the sixteen, (2) thirty-two of the second rank known as the Battis, and (3) the mass or Gol consisting of the rest, to whom no special precedence is assigned. The first class, though still termed the Solah, consists now of 19 nobles besides the near relatives of the prince. Of these ten are Sisodias and the rest belong to other clans. The families of the Sisodia clan are divided into five classes—

- ✓ (1) Salumbar Deogarh Begun, Amet Meja Bhainsrorgarh and Korabar, descendants of Chondra, who about 1390 resigned his right to the *gaddi* in favour of his younger brother, Mokul,
- (2) Kanor descended from Sarangdeo, a son of Ajja and grandson of Laka, the father of Chondra and Mokul,
- (3) Bhindar and Bansu descended from Sakat Singh, a son of Maharana Udai Singh (1537-72),
- (4) The Rajadhiraja of Shahpura and the Raja of Bānera, of whom the former is descended from Maharana Amar Singh I, and the latter from Maharana Raj Singh I, and
- (5) The descendants of Maharana Singram Singh II (1710-34) constituting the two houses of Karjahi and Sheorati.

Page 169— at page 166A show the descent of the Ruler and the

Rs 6,224 is paid to the Darbar Rajadhiraj Amar Singh, who was born in 1886, succeeded to the estate on the demise of his father, Akhey Singh, in December 1908. The Raja of Banera enjoys one privilege not possessed by other nobles of Mewar. This is the right on succession to the *gadi* to have a sword sent to him at Banera with all honour, instead of having to attend at Udaipur for investiture. On receipt of the sword he proceeds to Udaipur for installation. Rajadhiraj Amar Singh is married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Bikaner in Surguja State, and has three sons living the eldest of whom Partab Singh was born in 1901 and was married in Lunawada in 1918 and had a son born in August 1922. The second son Man Singh was born in 1910, and the third Guman Singh in 1918.

(2) *Shahpura (Parwana Kachhola)*—RAJADHIRAJA UMAID SINGHJI RAJA OF SHAHPURA who is a descendant of Suraj Mal younger son of Maharaja Amar Singh I (1597-1620) holds the estate of Kachhola comprising 99 villages of an annual value of Rs 75,000 paying a tribute of Rs 3,000 and rendering customary service to the Mewar Darbar. The Raja who was born in 1877 in 1932. He married the daughter of the Raja of Jodhpur and again married in Ralaotra (Kishanganr) and is married to Sudharshan Singh. The Raja of Shahpura besides holds the Pargana of Phulia from the British Government of the State in which is situated the capital city of Mewar in Jagir to Suraj Singh the son of Suraj Mal the founder of the State by the Emperor Aurangzeb. The Raja administers Shahpura as an independent Ruler and has a dynastic salute of nine guns.

(3) *Bari Sadri* RAJ RUNNA KALHAN SINGH OF BARI SADRI a Jhala Rajput holds the first place among the nobles. His estate which is valued at Rs 60,000 a year consists of 11 villages and pays a tribute of Rs 1,000 to the Darbar. The Raj Runna succeeded his father in January 1936. His nearest relatives belong to the family of Delwara. Marriages have taken place between the house of Sadri and Princesses of the Ruling family of Mewar. The Chiefs of Sadri hold their present rank in Darbar in recognition of the gallantry displayed by their ancestor Ajja who at the battle of Khanua in 1527, when Rana Sangram Singh I was wounded and taken insensible to his camp assumed the insignia of royalty at the request of all the Sardars present and died fighting gallantly. The title of Sadri was conferred on his successor with the title of Raj. Raj Runna Kalhan Singh has three sons the eldest one was born on the 5th September 1934.

(4) *Bedla* RAO BAHADUR RAO NAHAR SINGH OF BEDLA, a Chauhan Rajput holds an estate of 62 villages with an annual income of Rs 80,000, situated partly near the capital and partly in the neighbourhood of Chitor and pays Rs 5,222 as tribute to the Darbar. The Rao was born on the 27th August 1895 and was educated at the Mayo College. He succeeded his father Rao Bahadur Katan Singh.

in August 1900. In 1914 he married the daughter of the Thakur of Chomu in Jaipur. Rao Karan Singh, who was a member of the Mahendraj Sabha, received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1896. Rao Bakht Singh, C.I.E., the great grandfather of Rao Nahar Singh, received a sword of honour after the Mutiny in recognition of the services rendered by him by the order of Maharana Sarup Singh in bringing from Dungla to Udaipur the European families from Neemuch. At the Imperial Assemblage of 1877, the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Rao Bakht Singh, and in the following year he was appointed a C.I.E. The Bedla family, like that of Kotharia, claims descent from Prithwi Raj, the last Hindu king of Delhi, their ancestors having taken refuge at Chitor after the conquest of Delhi by Shahab uddin in 1193. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Rao Nahar Singh by the British Government in June 1925.

(4) Kotharia.—**RAWAT MAN SINGH OF KOTHARIA**, a Chauhan descendant of Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi, holds an estate of ~~the estimated value of Rs. 1,00,000~~ **UDAIPUR**.

Popul—

rdars

and insert "and 26th June

SINGH OF SALUMBAR.

the place in Salumbar is a Mirdia Rajput and is perhaps of the Mewar nobles. His estate consists of 107 villages of the annual value of Rs. 80,000. The Rawat was born in 1912 and succeeded to the estate on the demise of the late Rawat Man Singh in 1929. The son born on 14th August 1931 is Salumbar is descended from Pawat Chonda, who yielded his right to the Mewar gilli in favour of his younger brother, Mokul, the offspring of a Marwar princess. Chonda retained for himself and his descendants the right to advise in all important matters of State and to the first place in the State Council.

Deogarh Account—For the existing account substitute the following

"Rawat Sagram Singh of Deogarh, a Sisodia Rajput descended from Chundaji holds an estate of 80 villages near the border of Merwara District, with a revenue of Rs 1,50,000. An annual tribute of Rs 7,242 is paid to the Darbar. The Rawat has two sons on March, 1934 and 11th May, 1935. The family of Deogarh descended from Sanga or Sagram Singh, a younger son of Sinu, the founder of Amet family, who was the grandson of Chunda, the grandson of Chondaji.

(8,149) Beg : RAWAT SAWAI ANUP SINGH OF BEGUN is a Chondawat Sisodia Rajput. He holds an estate of 163 villages, about 55 miles east of Udaipur. The estate which yields an income of Rs 60,000, pays Rs 6,732 as tribute to the Darbar. The Rawat who was born in 1889, succeeded his father, Megh Singh, on the 16th July 1905. In 1824, Rawat Maha Singh gave up his estate to his son, Kishor Singh, and became a religious mendicant at the shrines of Nathdwara and Kankroli. Fifteen years later Kishor Singh was murdered in cold blood by a Brahmin and Maha Singh resumed the management of his estate. He nominated as his successor his younger brother, Madho Singh, who however predeceased him and on his death Megh Singh, Madho Singh's brother, succeeded to the estate. The estate was first bestowed on Govind Das, the son of Rawat Khengarji of Salumbir.

(8,149) Delwara —RAJ RUNNI KHUMAN SINGH OF DELWARA is a Jhal Rajput. The estate consists of 115 villages, with an annual income of Rs 60,000 and pays a tribute of Rs 6,224 to the Darbar. After the death of Raj Runi Man Singh (without an heir) in 1913 the Darbar elected Raj Prunji Jiswant Singh to succeed him. He married the daughter of Maharaj Bilbir Singh of Khatoli in Kotah. He died on 18th September 1937 and was succeeded by his son Khuman Singh. The family is descended from Sajja who came from Halwad in Kathiawar at the beginning of the 16th century with his brother Ajja (see Bari Sadri). Sajja received the estate of Delwara and was killed in 1534 when Ulwar was besieged by Bhikdur Shah.

The estate is under management of the State.

(84) Meja —RAWAT JAI SINGH OF MEJA is a Chondawat Sisodia. He holds an estate of 10 villages in the centre of Mewar. The annual income of the estate is Rs 32,000 and the tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs 3,163. He was married in Kuma (Jaipur). He has now married at Jachlu Baroda. His third marriage at Lumbini (Gujarat) took place in August 1926. The Rawat has a son born on the 27th May 1936. The estate is of recent creation. On the death without issue of Rawat Prathwi Singh of Amet, Zahm Singh of Bamah, the father of Rawat Amir Singh claimed Amet for his son. Maharaja Sarup Singh nominated Chatar Singh who was the nearest of

km, but he permitted Amar Singh to occupy the Rawat of Amet's seat in Darbar and conferred upon him the title of Rawat. In the next year he gave the Meja estate to Amar Singh. The Jilola and Bemali families are closely connected with Amet and Meja.

(12) Amet—RAWAT GOVIND SINGH OF AMET is another descendant of the Chondawat family of the Sisodia clan. Amet, which lies about 54 miles to the north of Udaipur, consists of 49 villages, with an annual income of Rs 35,000 and pays a tribute of Rs 3,471 8 0 to the Darbar. Rawat Govind Singh was born in 1917 and succeeded by adoption from Jilohi to the estate by selection of the Darbar on the death on the 21st January 1920, without an heir of Rawat Sheenath Singh. He was married to the daughter of Rao Lal Singh of Parsoli in Mewar. The Rawat has a son born on the 25th October 1936. The Amet family is the elder branch of the descendants of Singhji, of which the younger branch is the family of Deogarh Singhji or Singha was grandson of Rana Lakha. One of his

of the Chitor fort fighting against Akbar in 1567 Fatta's son, Karan Singh, received Amet from Rana Partab Singh I

(13) *Gogunda*—**RAJ BHERUN SINGH OF GOGUNDA**, a Jhala Rajput, holds an estate of 10½ villages with an annual income of Rs 30,000 situated at a distance of about 20 miles north-west of Udaipur. This estate was inherited by him from his father, the late **RAJ BHANU SINGH**, who died in 1900. This family is connected with the **RAJ BHANU SINGH** family of **GOGUNDA**.

of Bari Sadri, Chhatar Sal, who was killed near Gogunda while fighting against the Moghul forces about 1680, the estate being subsequently granted to his son, Kan Singh. A tribute of Rs 2,592 is paid to the Darbar.

(3) (14) Kanore — RAWAT KARAN SINGH OF KANORE, a Sisodia Rajput of an annual Darbar 1931, was

(15) *Bhindar*—MAHARAJ MAN SINGH OF BHINDAR is a Sisodia Rajput of the Bhanawat division of the Saktawat clan and was

Page 174—Thakur Gopal Singh was born in 1902

In the fourth line for "A son . December 1933" substitute "Thakur has two sons born on 26th December 1933 and 4th January 1934 respectively".

the family of Rampura. The Thakurs of Rampura are descendants of Rao Duda, a younger son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur, who was father of Merta and the Mertia family. Thakur Jaimal of this family migrated to Mewar in the time of Maharana Udai Singh and fought on the side of Mewar against the Delhi troops and was killed during the siege of Chitor in 1567.

(17) (17) *Bhainsrogarh* — RAWAT INDAR SINGH OF BHAINSGARH, a Sisodia of the Kishnawat branch of the Chandawat, holds an estate of 120 villages of an annual value of Rs. 1,00,000. The estate, which pays a tribute of Rs. 7,502 to the Darbar, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Banra and Chambal. The place is said by Colonel Tod to have taken its name from a merchant named Bhain and Banra, a Banjara or carrier, and to have been built to protect caravans. It commands the trade route from Mewar into Harauti. The present Rawat, who was born on the 24th August 1875, succeeded his adoptive father Partap Singh in February 1897. He had two sons. The elder, Hunnat Singh, was born in 1902 and the younger, Khuman Singh, in 1912. Khuman Singh has gone to Salumbar by adoption. The Bhainsrogarh family is descended from Lal Singh, the younger son of Rawat Kesri Singh of Salumbar, on whom the separate estate was conferred by Maharana Jagat Singh II in 1741.

(18) (18) *Bansi* — RAWAT HARI SINGH OF BANSI, a Sisodia of the Baktawat sub-branch, holds an estate, 41 miles to the south of Udaipur, comprising 56 villages of the annual value of Rs. 30,000. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs. 216. The Rawat, who succeeded his father Pichai Singh in 1933, was born on the 20th February 1910. The Rawat has three brothers: Gobind Singh, Lal Singh and Gaj Singh, born on 21st October 1912, 20th October 1919 and 16th November 1919, respectively. The Rawat married the daughter of the Jagirdar of Asop in Marwar in May 1927. The family is descended from Sakat Singh, the founder of the Bhindar estate who was himself the second son of Maharana Udai Singh (1567-72).

(19) (19) *Korabar* — RAWAT NARDEO SINGH OF KORABAR, a Sisodia Rajput of the Chandawat sub-branch, holds an estate of 51 villages situated 10 miles to the south-east of Udaipur. The estate, which yields an annual income of Rs. 50,000, pays no tribute to the Darbar. Rawat Narddeo Singh was born in 1921, and succeeded his father, Bulwant Singh in March 1930. Korabar was bestowed as a separate estate by Maharana Jagat Singh II in 1747 on Arjun Singh, the younger son of Rawat Kesri Singh of Salumbar.

age 175—

He is a Rajput of the Indr
is situated 36 miles to
Chauhabhaga river consist
of Rs 3,000 He pays a tribut
to Amar Singh who was born in 1914
succeeded his father Thakur
man Singh in 1930 The Sardargarh family is the oldest of the
ories of Mewar, and received from Maharana Sujan Singh a place
the nobles of the first class The family is descended from one
al who came to Mewar from Gujarat in 1387 in the time of Rawal
Singh Dhawal and his son fell in battle fighting for the Rana

OF PARSOLI is a Chauhan Raj-
orth east of Chitor and
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Dodia clan His estate,

Udaipur on the right bank

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ories of Mewar, and received from Maharana Sujan Singh a place

the nobles of the first class The family is descended from one

al who came to Mewar from Gujarat in 1387 in the time of Rawal

Singh Dhawal and his son fell in battle fighting for the Rana

Nathdwara—One of the most important personages in Mewar is
the guardian of the Nathdwara temple, Shriman Tikait Goswami
Maharaj Sri Govind Lalji who was born in 1927 Lalji is the head of the
Vallabhacharya Sect of Brahmuns He succeeded his grandfather
Maharaj Goverdhanlalji on his demise in 1933 His father Damodarlalji
on account of his contumacious conduct was debarred from the Tikait
ship of Nathdwara The Maharaj, besides his estates in Mewar,
holds Jagirs in Kotah Jhalawar, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Karauli Gwahor,
Indore Pirtabgarh Baroda and elsewhere, of the annual value of
about two and a quarter lakhs of rupees The offerings received by
him yearly are estimated at between four and five lakhs One village
Bhawinkhera of the value of Rs 1,500 is held by the temple in Ajmer
District The temple is annually visited by Mahatmas Dandot Rao

Page 174. D. 4124. Thalur Gopal Singh was born in 1881.

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RAWAT INDAR SINGH OF BHAINS

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RAWAT INDAR SINGH OF BHAINS

1. Sisodia of the Krishnawat branch of the Chandawat clan holds an estate of 120 villages of an annual value of Rs 1,00,000. The estate which pays a tribute of Rs 7,502 to the Darbar is situated at the confluence of the rivers Binni and Chambal. The place is said by Colonel Tod to have taken its name from a merchant named Bhansa and Rara, a Panjar or carrier and to have been built to protect caravans. It remains the trade route from Mewar into Harodon. The present ruler who was born on the 24th August 1875 succeeded his father Partap Singh on 1st January 1897. He had two sons. The elder, Harnat Singh, was born in 1902 and the younger, Khuman Singh in 1912. Khuman Singh has gone to Calcutta by adoption. The Bhansingh family is descended from Lal Singh the younger son of Rawat Harsi Singh of Sulambar, on whom the separate estate was conferred by Maharaja Jagat Singh II in 1741.

1. (H) Rawat RAWAT HARI SINGH OF BANSI a Sisodia of the
Solt with ul in holds an estate, 14 miles to the south of Udaipur.
comprisin 6 villages of the annual value of Rs 50,000. The tribute
paid to the Dair is Rs 216. The Rawat, who succeeded his father
1111 Singh in 1933 was born on the 20th February 1910. The Rawat
has three brothers Gobind Singh, Lal Singh and Sujan Singh, born on 21st
Oct 1912, 20th October 1919 and 16th November 1919 respectively.
The Rawat married the daughter of the Jangir of Asop in Marwar in
May 1937. The family is descended from Sikat Singh the founder of the
Rajast estate who was himself the second son of Malwara Uda Singh
(1875-1910).

² (No) A *rabar*—RAWAT NARDIO SINGH OF KORABAR a
 subcl. Rajput of the Chondawat subclan holds an estate of 51 villages,
 about 10 miles to the south east of Udaipur. The estate which yields
 an annual income of Rs 50,000 pays no tribute to the Durbar. Rawat
 Nardio Singh was born in 1921 and succeeded his father Balwant Singh
 in Mar 1940. Korabar was bestowed as a separate estate by Maharaja
 Jai Singh II in 1747 on Arjun Singh, the younger son of Rawat Kesri
 Singh of Sulambar.

hastened to make a perpetual gift of the village and its lands which was speedily confirmed by the patent of the Rana. Nathji was removed from his ear and in due time a temple was erected for his reception where the hamlet of Siarh became the town of Nathdwara, which now contains many thousand inhabitants. The territory contains abundant space for the town the temple and the establishments of the priests, as well as for the numerous resident worshippers and the constant influx of votaries from distant regions. Within the bounds is the sanctuary of Kanu where the criminal is free from pursuit and where no blood can be spilled. The guardians of the shrine belong to the Vallabhacharya sect of Vaishnavas and the present image of Shri Nathji is that which was worshipped by the founder of the Vallabhacharya sect himself. In addition to this image there are seven other images in various parts of India established by the seven grandsons of the founder of the sect. These are called 'Sa

Page 176—

Delete the heading "Munabhar"

1757—

in the name of "Lt-Col Rao Man
of Rajput sect" and "State Council and Ministers" a
"Munabhar" respectively

in the name of "State Council and Min
H. S. "Munabhar" before "Rao Manohar Singh" a
"Munabhar" "Munabhar" "Munabhar"

Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Home Minister
But at the Secretaries, Revenue Minister

Capt. Bhabu Ram Gopal Trivedi
Mr. Bhagwat Singh Mehta B.A., LL.B.

Secretary to the State Council
Additional Secretary to the State Council

The Bhumiya chiefs of Jywas and Janas. Amnath Chohan who came to Rajputana two of the divisions are called Sumbhis and Purbyas. Those who settled to the south of Simlhar are known by the former title while those who first went eastwards from Simlhar and afterwards returned to Rajputana are described as Purbyas from the word Purab meaning east.

Rajkumar the progenitor of the family, is said to have originally left Simlhar for Marwar and eleven generations afterwards two of his descendants called Ganga and Mana, appear to have found their way in A.D. 1222 to Deo Somnath in Dungarpur and afterwards to have attacked and killed Ganga Bansi Yagnaj the chief, and to have taken possession of Jawas then the capital of what was called Khara, a district of 700 villages. They divided the district between them, Ganga taking Pihara and Manak, the younger of the two taking Jawas.

In A.D. 1746 the Rao of Simlhar attacked Jawas, killed the chief Rao Hummat Singh and took possession of the estate, but it was recovered in 1756 by Hummat Singh's son, Rao Natha.

PAHARA.

For early history see Jawas Balwant Singh, the present Rawat of Pahara who was born on the 19th March 1918 succeeded his father Badan Singh on 21st July 1936. He has three younger brothers.

In the Bhul disturbances of 1881 Lakshman Singh gained the thanks of the Agent to the Governor General Rajputana, for the energy he displayed in arresting 13 out of the 14 of the perpetrators of certain mail robberies which took place at that time.

Pahara is twelve miles distant from the cantonment of Kherwara. The estate now comprises 27 villages of the annual value of Udaipur rupees 12 000 of which the sum of Udaipur rupees 726 goes annually to the Mewar Darbar as Chatund. The Rawat keeps 15 men as armed followers. Before the famine of 1899 1900 the estate consisted of 43 villages the revenue of which was 14 000 Udaipur rupees. Sixteen villages are now deserted.

List of the Chief of Pahara

1 Gangaji	15 Gopwarth
2 Hekaji	16 Sahib Singh
3 Banwarji	17 Biramdeo
4 Malji I	18 Nathuji
5 Kurrariji	19 Arjun Singh II
6 Luni	20 Udai Singh
7 Arjun Singh I	21 Diulat Singh
8 Devi Singh	22 Chatur Singh
9 Miraji	23 Suraj Mal
10 Malji II	24 Nahar Singh
11 Akshai Raj	25 Khuman Singh
12 Pemyaji	26 Lakshman Singh
13 Bhumi Singh	27 Badan Singh
14 Keshavadas	28 Balwan Singh (present Rawat)

MADRI

The Rao of Madri claims descent from a younger son of Ujaji Rawat of Kanor in Mewar second son of Maharaja Lakha. The head of the Madri family is said to have been Maldeo who founded Madri in 1518. Rao Raghunath Singh succeeded his father in 1851. He was then 15 years of age. His eldest son Bakhtawar Singh who succeeded him in 1900 married the daughter of Zorawar Singh uncle to a former Rao of Pahara. Rao Bakhtawar Singh died on the 5th March 1911, and his young brother Thakur Panjit Singh who was born in 1865, succeeded him. He married in May 1910 the daughter of Thakur Gulab

Singh of Dhamrot. He died on the 17th January 1922 and was succeeded on the 19th January 1923 by Daulat Singh (born in 1911), elder son of Partap Singh, brother of the late Rao.

Rao Daulat Singh married the sister of the Runna of Panarwa in February 1928.

Rao Raghunath Singh at one time rendered himself somewhat unpopular by resorting to distasteful measures for adding to his revenue. In April 1882 however Colonel Conolly with the assistance of the Rao's eldest son (Rao Bakhtawar Singh) put matters between the Rao and his Bhils on a more satisfactory footing and affairs have since worked well.

The capital of the estate of Madri lies north east of Kherwara at a distance of thirty miles.

The estate now consists of nine villages of the annual value of Udaipur rupees 6 000 of which a sum of Udaipur Rs. 500 is paid as "Chitund" to the Mewar Darbar.

In common with other estates Madri suffered severely in the 1899-1900 famine, when the number of villages was reduced from 22 to 9, and the revenue from Rs. 11 000 to Rs. 6 000.

List of the Chiefs of Madri

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 Maldeo | 9 Punjari |
| 2 Nathji | 10 Samant Singh |
| 3 Hari Singh | 11 Lal Singh |
| 4 Shamaldas | 12 Chattar Singh |
| 5 Bhim Singh | 13 Prithvi Singh |
| 6 Keshri Singh | 14 Raghunath Singh |
| 7 Daulat Singh | 15 Bakhtawar Singh |
| 8 Math Singh | 16 Ranjit Singh |
| | 17 Daulat Singh |

of the Assistant to the Resident in Mewar from April 1876. According to management by the present Rawat the Estate was taken over by the Political Superintendent on the 6th May 1901 and the Rawat was ordered to reside in Kherwara. The administration of the Jais Estate was given back by the Government to Rawat Sheo Singh on the 5th July 1900 the finances of the Estate having been re-arranged. His affairs generally put in order. In 1922 in consequence of a total demonstration the Rawat was deprived of powers and ordered to reside in Kherwara the management of the Estate being placed in the hands of the Assistant Political Superintendent Hilly Tract, Mewar.

In 1929 the Rawat was restored to powers under certain conditions)

The Rawat keeps about 50 armed followers

List of Chiefs of Jais

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Patta | 12 Akhai Raj, died without issue—was succeeded by his younger brother |
| 2 Kumbha | |
| 3 Nath Singh died without issue—was succeeded by his uncle | 13 Jagat Singh |
| 4 Bir Singh | 14 Nahar Singh died without issue—was succeeded by his uncle |
| 5 Narayan Dass | 15 Ratan Singh died without issue—was succeeded by his brother |
| 6 Narsingh Dass | 16 Surat Singh |
| 7 Man Singh | 17 Goman Singh |
| 8 Bhagwan Dass | 18 Zorawar Singh |
| 9 Jet Singh | 19 Sheo Singh (Present Rawat) |
| 10 Dalip Singh | |
| 11 Sangram Singh | |

Alshairaj himself, intermarried with the Bhil women of the country and have ever since been considered as out castes by their Rajput brethren. Alshairaj was succeeded by Raj Singh, who erected a *Dargah* or reception hall and a pavilion in the village of Jiroli. Raj Singh was followed by Mahipal who built a residence and a temple to Mahadeo in a Panarwa in A.D. 1516. Har Pal succeeded to Maharana Uday Singh, who took refuge at Akbar. In return for these services he received from the Maharana the title of Ranna. Har Pal was followed by his eldest son Dida. In succession to Dida came Punja who was present with several hundred men probably Bhils on the occasion of the battle of Haldighat fought in A.D. 1576 between Maharana Partap Singh and Kanwar Man Singh of Amber aided by the troops of Akbar. Punja however fled with his men at the crisis of the fight.

It is recorded that Maharana Amar Singh I the successor of Maharana Partap Singh sent for Rup Singh the younger son of Punja, to Udaipur. Punja with a party of his men was induced to ascend a stair case having in the Kanwar padaka Mahal (their apartment's place) and on their having complied the doors were closed behind them and blocked up with bricks and mortar and all the unfortunate victims died of suffocation. This atrocious deed is said to have been committed in A.D. 1619 in revenge for the flight of Punja from the battle field of Haldighat but as the flight took place 42 years prior to the wholesale murder, there was probably some other cause for the atrocity.

On the death in November 1852 of Ranna Partap Singh there was no direct heir to the Chiefship as Partap Singh's only son Zorawar Singh had been murdered in 1817. Partap Singh's widow, however, declared that the deceased Ranna had intended to adopt Bhawani Singh who was descended from the branch of the Panarwa family about ten generations removed. Another claimant, however, appeared in Badan Singh son of Bijay Singh Thakur of Adiwasi a Jagirdar of Panarwa being descended from a branch of the family only three or four generations removed. Bhawani Singh's party put the rival claimant to flight but in consequence of Bhawani Singh allowing a deputation from Idar to tie a turban on his head prior to obtaining the sanction of the Mewar Darbar to his succession he was summarily deposed by the Maharana of Udaipur, who then installed Bijay Singh as Ranna.

In a few months the excesses of Bijay Singh, caused the Udaipur Darbar to depose him and to reinstate Bhawani Singh. Bhawani Singh died in November 1881, and left 2 sons Arjun Singh and Lal Singh.

The capital of the Panarwa Estate is Manpur, about 14 miles south-east of Udaipur on the left bank of the river Wakal.

There are about 60 villages belonging to the Estate yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 13,000. Udaipur of which a sum of Rs. 500 is paid annually as "Chatund" to the Mewar Darbar.

The approximate annual value of about 44 villages belonging to Jagirdars is Imperial Rs 5 000. The Ora and Adiwasi Jagirdars pay tribute the sum at which they are assessed being Udaipuri Rs 120 and 115 respectively. Mohabbat Singh the present Ranna, who was born in 1905, succeeded his father Urjan Singh, in March 1923. He married the daughter of Thakur Partap Singh of Madri and has one son.

The Ranna keeps about 25 armed followers.

List of the Chiefs of Panarica

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Akshairaj Great grand
son of Bhojraj Solankhi | 11 Jodhji |
| 2 Raj Singh | 12 Raghunath Singh |
| 3 Mahipal | 13 Nathuji |
| 4 Harpal received the title
of Ranna from Mahara
na Uday Singh | 14 Guman Singh |
| 5 Dda | 15 Kirti Singh (brother of
No 14) |
| 6 Punja | 16 Keshri Singh |
| 7 Ranji | 17 Uday Singh |
| 8 Chardailhan | 18 Partap Singh |
| 9 Surajmal | 19 Ishawari Singh |
| 10 Bhagwanji | 20 Arjun Singh |
| | 21 Mohabbat Singh (Present
Ranna) |

Cont.

of the annual value of Udaipuri Rs 11,000 of which Rs 400 are paid as ' Chatund ' to the Mewar Darbar

The present Rawat Karan Singh who succeeded his father Rawat Uda Singh on 17th November, 1936, is a minor

List of Chiefs of Oghna

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Nahruji, second son of | 8 Deo Singh |
| Harpalji, first Ranna | 9 Somani Singh |
| of Panarwa | 10 Lal Singh |
| 2 Deviraj | 11 Hamir Singh |
| 3 Dungar Singh | 12 Kishen Singh |
| 4 Keshri Singh | 13 Amar Singh |
| 5 Ajmal | 14 Kishore Singh |
| 6 Jasraj | 15 Uda Singh |
| 7 Sujan Singh | 16 Karan Singh (Present Rawat) |

AJMER.

Historical Outline.

The first rulers of Ajmer of whom anything is known were the Chauhans by one of whom, Raja Aja, the city, from which the district takes its name, is said to have been founded in the year 145 A.D. The Chauhans held Ajmer without interruption till the days of Prithwi Raj, King of Delhi who was by adoption ruler also of Ajmer. After the defeat of this monarch the conqueror Shahabuddin took Ajmer and made it over to a relative of Prithwi Raj but shortly afterwards appointed a Governor of the city to control the new Raja. After the invasion of Timurlag and the extinction of the house of Tughlak Ajmer was occupied by the Rana of Mewar on whose assassination it fell into the hands of the Mohammadan Kings of Malwa. These held it from 1469 to 1531, when the kingdom of Malwa was annexed to that of Gujarat. The Prince of Marwar Maldeo took advantage of this opportunity to seize Ajmer which was held by the Rathors for 24 years. Akbar conquered it in 1566. For 194 years from that date Ajmer remained an integral portion of the Mughal Empire and the centre of a Subah (Province) which comprised in it the whole of Rajputana. In 1720 Ajit Singh, the son of Raja Jaswant Singh of Marwar seized Ajmer and killed the Imperial Governor. He was expelled by Mohammad Shah and his son Abhey Singh was appointed Viceroy of Ajmer. In the struggles which took place between Ram Singh the successor of Abhey Singh and the latter's uncle Bakht Singh, the Mahrattas, under Jay Appa Scindia were called in by Bakht Singh. After Bakht Singh's death his son Bijay Singh opposed the Mahrattas and Jay Appa was assassinated at his instigation. Eventually Ajmer was ceded to the Mahrattas as *Mundlatti* or compensation for the blood of Jay Appa. " " when after the defeat of the coalition of the Rathors and the Rathors retook the city.

Three years later the Mahrattas under De Boigne recovered Ajmer which they held till 1818. At the close of the Pindari War in that year Ajmer was ceded by Daulat Rao Scindia to the British by whom it has since been held.

LEADING PERSONAGES

are the Sisodia family of Sawar in the South, the petty Istimrardar of Manoharpur, the Jagirdar of Rajgarh and one or two other small Jagirdars. The chief are all Rajputs of the Gaur Clan. The Gaur Rajputs for a time held a prominent position in Ajmer. In the days of Prithwi Raj, three brothers being then on a pilgrimage from Gaur in Bengal to

Humayun gave a mansab of Rs. 1000. In the time of Akbar, Raja Bithal Das founded the town of Rajgarh and called it after the name of his grandson Raj Singh. The son of the latter took Srinagar from the Puar (Primar) Rajputs who have now disappeared from the district. Thus was the climax of the prosperity of the Gaur; for soon afterwards they were ejected from Rajgarh and all their territory by Kishan Singh a Rathor. After 25 years of dispossession Gopal Singh recovered Rajgarh and the Gaur were in possession when the country fell into the hands of the Maharattas. The Maharattas in 1817 resumed Rajgarh and the twelve villages attached to it as the Raja was unable to pay a contribution of Rs. 1000 as Fung Ki (war) expenditure. On the establishment of British rule the Maharattas were expelled on condition of payment of Rs. 1000 (succession tax) but the Maharattas did not or could not be paid the whole estate with the exception of one small village was resumed and remained Khalsa till 1874 when it was presented in jagir to the representative of the ancient house.

The Istimrardars are so called from the fact that they hold their estates in perpetuity on condition of paying an annual revenue to Government which is not liable to enhancement. They are divided into two classes—Tizimi and others. All are entitled to seats in Darbar. Of the nineteen principal Istimrardi estates the holders of sixteen—Bhinai,

dar of Kharwa are the heads of their respective houses from which the remainder are offshoots. The Rathors of Ajmer are descended from one or other of the chiefs of Marwar of whom the following are in this connection the most important—Rao Jodha 1433 (Masuda and Bagnan), Rao Maldeo, 1531 (Bhinai) and Raja Uda Singh 1583 (Gangwana (Jagir) Pisangan Mehrun, Juma and Govindgarh). The families of Deolia, Bandinwara, Deogaon Baghera Tantoti Barh and Kerot are offshoots of the house of Bhinai and the Istimrardar of Pira is a descendant of the family of Pisangan.

In all the Istimrardar families, with the unimportant exception of Karel, where sub-division is still the rule, succession is by primogeniture, the provision for younger sons consisting generally of a grant of a well and a few bighas of land, which is heritable property until the

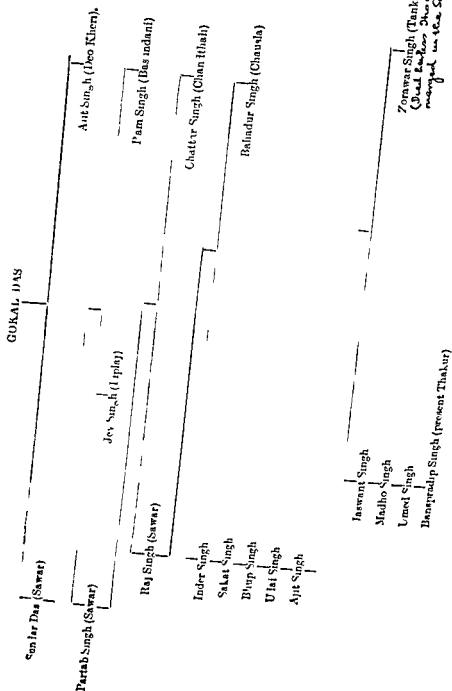
line of the original grantee is extinct. In early times, as in Karel at present all sons shared alike except the eldest, whose portion was generally larger than that of the rest, but the disruption of estates which ensued was so inconvenient that it was dropped in favour of an assignment, known as *gras* of single villages to younger sons an arrangement which, in its turn has given place to that now prevailing.

The following account is given by Mr La Touche of the origin of the Istimrari tenures — The tenure of the feudal chief was originally identical with that of the chiefs in the Native States of Rajputana. The estates were jagirs held on condition of military service and liable to various feudal incidents. Colonel Todd in his *Rajasthan*, Vol I, page 167 thus sums up the result of his inquiries into these tenures — 'A grant of an estate is for the life of the holder with inheritance for his offspring in lineal descent or adoption with the sanction of the Prince and reversible for crime or incapacity. This reversion and power of resumption being marked by the usual ceremonies on each lapse of the grantee of sequestration (*zabt*) of relief (*Nazaran*) of homage and investiture of the heir. From all that can be discovered the original tenure of the mass of the Istimrari estates in Ajmer is exactly described by the above quotation. The estates were life grants but like all similar tenures they tended to become hereditary.'

The Istmarardars are by law incompetent to make alienations lasting beyond their own lives. Like the other estates in Rajputana, those of Ajmer were originally held on service tenures and were subject to certain feudal liabilities. In lieu of these burdens the Maharattas substituted fixed cash payments and exacted certain cesses. The latter were abolished by the British, and in 1873 it was finally decided that the assessments then levied should be fixed in perpetuity.

Of the Jagirdars two those of Rajgarh and Arjanpura are Guj
Rajputs and one Gangwana is a Rathor. The remainder are chiefly
Dewan Sayed Ali Rasul a descendant
Yusuf Ali Shah the descendant of a

In Ajmer and Beawar towns reside the heads of several important firms of Seths, who have branches throughout Rajputana and in other parts of India.



AJMER.]

|
Hanwant Singh
(Masuda)
|

|
Mohan Singh
(Masuda)
|

|
Samarth Singh
(present Thakur
of Sethana)
|

Jahar Singh
(present Thakur
of Lamba)
|

Rup Singh
|

Jahar Singh
(present Thakur
of Nagar)
|



191A

DADAJL

Burma.

Jaguna!

Lad Singh
(Bagsuri)

Agar Singh

Singh

Raj Singh
(present Thakur
of Saharan)

Gardner Day
(Jamols)

Ranjit Singh
(present Thakur)

Duleh Singh

Madan Singh

Bherat Singh

Gaj Singh

Takhat Singh

r Singh
it Thakur of
sarapura
llago)

Mod Singh
(Lalawas
village)

Sawant Singh
(Akhrol village)

Singh

~~Yath Singh~~
~~Yath Singh~~
~~Yath Singh~~

... of *Epibastus*).

Thakur Narayan Singh

(3) ~~Masuda~~ ~~RAO~~ ~~BAHADUR~~ ~~THAKUR~~ ~~BIJAI~~ ~~SINGH~~ ~~OF~~ MASUDA, a Rathor Rajput of the Meitia family, holds the largest and richest estate in the district consisting of 26 villages, yielding a revenue of about a lakh of rupees and paying Rs 8,555 as revenue to Government. Several Mer villages in Merwara which were formerly held by the Thakur of Masuda, have been declared Khalsa, the Masuda Thakur receiving Rs 4,000 a year as compensation. According to a badly authenticated tradition, the town of Masuda received its name from Masud Ghazi, a son of Salar Sahu who founded it in the time of Sultan Moham mad. The pargana of Masuda was given as a jagir by the Emperor Akbar to Hanwant Singh and his brothers as a reward for the exclusion by them of the Puar (Pramar) Rajputs, who had attacked the Imperial Thana. Hanwant Singh was the son of Jagmal and the great great-grandson of Rao Jodha of Marwar, through the latter's son Duda. For four generations the estate was not divided but since that time divisions have been frequent.

Rao Bahadur Singh died on the 10th July 1903. His grandfather, Devi Singh, rendered assistance to the British in their conquest of Merwara in 1817-18.

Rao Bahadur Thakur Bijai Singh the father of the present Thakur Narayan Singh came from the Nandwara family of which the founder was Sumrat Singh. Rao Bahadur Singh, at the time of his death, left no male issue nor did he adopt any son during his lifetime. The title of succession to the Masuda estate was therefore, disputed by the two claimants viz. the family of Sherpuri and the family of Nandwara. In March 1905 the Government of India decided the succession in favour of the Nandwara family. Thakur Bijai Singh was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer. The title of Rao was personal to Bahadur Singh. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government of India on the 3rd June 1911. Rao Bahadur Thakur Narayan Singh is living.

(3) *Masuda lines 30-33*—Substitute. Rao Bahadur Thakur died on the 25th August 1938 and was succeeded by his eldest son Thakur Narayan Singh who was receiving his education at the College Allahabad for B.A. examination for the eldest son Silver Jubilee Medal.

(4) *Pisingan* —*RAJA RANCHOR SEN OF PISINGAN*, a Rathor Rajput of the Jodhawat family, holds an estate consisting of eleven villages to the west of Ajmer, of which the annual income is about Rs 23,000 and the revenue payable to Government, Rs 4,563. The founder of the estate was Kesri Singh, a grandson of Raja Uday Singh of Marwar, who having come to Ajmer to seek his fortune, ejected the Puar (Pramar) Rajputs from Pisingan. His son, Suraj Singh, conquered Junian from the Gaur Rajputs and Mehrun from the Sisodias. In the division of proper to the of an u dar of Pisingan, war in 1806 latter in the

The title was also conferred as a personal distinction by the British Government on the late Thakur Partab Singh in 1877. Raja Partab Singh was succeeded by Raja Kandrap Sen adopted from the Kharwas family. The latter died on the 21st April 1916 and was succeeded by his son the present Raja Ranchor Sen who was born on the 18th May 1891 and received education at the Mayo College Ajmer. He has a son named Hari Singh. The Raja has been awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. The following pedigree shows the descent of the Pisingan, Junian and Mehrun families.

(5) *Junia* —THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF JUNIA is a Rathor Rajput belonging to the same family as the Raja of Pisangan (q.v.) The Junia Estate consists of sixteen villages yielding an annual income of Rs 50 000 and paying Rs 5,723 as revenue to Government. The Istim-randar of Junia is a hereditary Bhumia of Hekri and as such is bound to supply sawars whenever required. He also holds one village in Jipur and one in Kotah in Jagir.

Amar Singh is the second son of the late Thakur Kesri Singh, who died in 1933 and succeeded his elder brother Thakur Sajjan Singh who died on the 27th December 1936. He was born in 1910 and was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer.

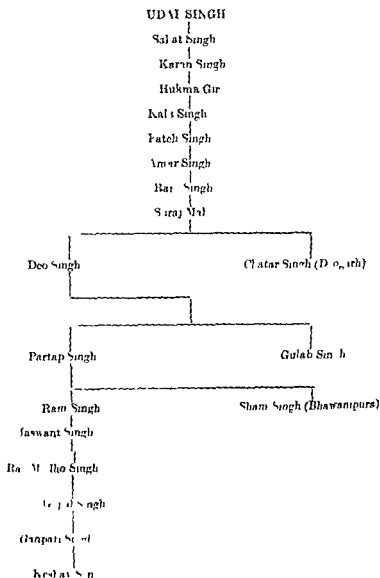
(6) *Deolia* —THAKUR BIJEY SINGH OF DEOLIA, a Rathor Rajput, descended from Aklay Raj, the son of the founder of the Bhinai family, holds an estate of seven villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs 38 000 and paying Rs 5 358-2 4 as revenue to Government. During the Marwar ascendancy, Deolia supplied 36 horsemen to the service of the State and the holder enjoyed besides the Ajmer jagir, an estate of the value of Rs 36 000 in Marwar and received Rs 35 a day from that State. The Marwar Jagir and the daily allowance were continued till 1866. The descent of the Thakur and of the minor connected families, is shown in the pedigree of the Bhinai family at page 188A.

Thakur Bijey Singh (born 30th January 1901) succeeded his brother Thakur Suraj Bhain Singh on the latter's death on the 1st May 1922. He has a son named Debi Singh born on the 19th September 1929.

The estates of Shokla and Raghunathpura have been included in Deolia, Thakurs Bhur Singh and Raghunath Singh having died heirless.

(7) *Kharwa* —KANWAR GANPATI SINGH OF KHARWA is a

of the Thakur of Kharwa and the connected minor Instimrardars from Raja Udal Singh —



(8) *Bandanwara* —**THAKUR CHANDLER SINGH OF BANDANWARA** a Rathor Rajput of the Bhunai family (q v), holds an estate of twenty one villages situated to the south of Nasirabad Cantonment. The estimated annual income of the estate including the subordinate jagir of Amargarh which pays revenue to the Thakur, is Rs 70,000 and the yearly revenue payable to the Government is Rs 6,735. Suraj Mal the second son of Udal Bhan of Bhunai was the founder of the Bandanwara family and at one time held in addition to the Bandanwara jagir, the villages of Ramsar and Srinagar. These were subsequently resumed by Maharaja Ajit Singh of Marwar and are now Khalsa. The estate of

Jaola has also been included in Bandanwara, Thakur Lachman Singh of Jaola having died heirless

The present Thakur Chander Singh is from the Amargarh family, an offshoot of Bandanwara. He succeeded Thakur Rameshwar Singh who died on the 1st November, 1933, leaving no male issue. The succession was disputed and Thakur Chander Singh was placed in possession of the estate, after the orders of Government had been passed on the dispute in May, 1936.

(9) *Mehrun*—THAKUR RAGHUBIR SINGH OF MEHRUN is a Rathor Rajput of the Pisangan and Junia family, who holds an estate of thirteen villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 38,000 and paying a fixed revenue to Government of Rs. 5,360. The origin of the estate has been described in the account of Raja Ranchor Sen of Pisangan. In 1811 the Thakur of Kadera, Lal Singh made an attack on his cousin, Jagat Singh, Thakur of Mehrun on the ground that insufficient land had been assigned to him for maintenance. The attack was successful and Jagat Singh and his son, Bharat Singh after a promise of safety, were treacherously murdered. Lal Singh made himself master of Mehrun but was forced to give up his conquest by the Raja of Shahpura, and Bharat Singh's widow was placed in possession of the estate. She in 1842 adopted her cousin Jawalur Singh, who was subsequently succeeded by his brother Kalu Singh. Thakur Gajadhar Singh, who succeeded his father Devi Singh, died heirless on the 20th April 1921, and was succeeded by Thakur Nand Singh who died in August 1929 leaving four minor sons. The eldest of these Thakur Raghubar Singh was entrusted with the management of his estate in 1936 on attaining majority and exercises the powers of a 3rd Class Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of his estate.

In lines 1-8 for "Thakur Partab Singh.....Narpati Singh." substitute "Thakur Partab Singh died on the 16th April 1912 and was succeeded by his son Thakur Shambu Singh."

The title of Rao Salub was conferred on him as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918. The Thakur has been awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. He has four sons (1) Kunwar Shambhu Singh, (2) Kunwar Prithvi Singh (3) Kunwar Bhawani Singh and (4) Kunwar Narpati Singh.

(12) *Gundarh* — **THAKUR KALAN SINGH OF GOVINDGARH**, a Rathor Rajput descended from Raja Uda Singh of Marwar, holds a small estate of two villages and three hamlets to the West of Ajmer. The annual income is about Rs 10 000 and the revenue paid to Government is Rs 2 418. The founder of the family was Govind Das, a grandson of the Vota Raja (Uda Singh) of Marwar. The present Thakur who was born on the 11th August 1920 succeeded his father Thakur Shankar Lal Singh on his death in July 1926. The Thakur being a minor the estate is managed by the Court of Wards and he and his younger brothers are receiving education at the Government High School in Ajmer. The following pedigree shows the descent of the family—

(GOVIND DAS)

Govind Singh

Jet Singh

Hari Singh

Akhar Singh

Samrath Singh

Ajit Singh

Seorath Singh (1st pt 1)

Lal Singh

Moham Singh

Seorath Singh (adopted by Thakur Ajit Singh)

Lal Singh

Thakur Sharad Singh

Zorwar Singh

Shankar Singh (adopted by Panch Singh)

Kul Singh

Kushal Singh

Rawat Singh

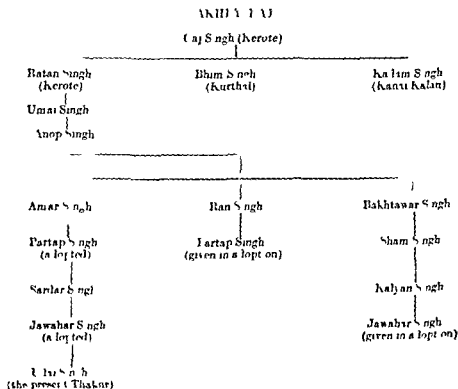
(13) *Tantoti* — **THAKUR JIWAN SINGH OF TANTOTI**, a Rathor Rajput of the Bhinai family (q.v.) holds an estate of three villages of a total income of Rs 25 000 and pays Rs 2,898 annually to Government.

was the founder of the Kerote estate. The estate consists of three villages yielding an annual income of approximately Rs 16 000 and paying Rs 1,964 (including cess) as revenue to Government.

Thakur Uday Singh was born on the 4th October 1893 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father Thakur Jawahar Singh, which occurred on the 30th October 1900. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. The estate was managed by the Court of Wards during the minority of the present Thakur. He was entrusted with its management in the year 1914.

The Thakur was granted the dignity of *Tazim* by the British Government in June 1923. He exercises the powers of a third class Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of his estate.

The following genealogical tree shows the descent of the family —



(ii) Jagirdars

(1) *Paygarh* — **RAJA RAJ SINGH, JAGIRDAR OF RAJGARH**,
 a Rajput of the Bithal District family. The estate consists of two
 villages and an annual income of Rs 5 000. The title of Raja is
 conferred by the British Government as a personal distinction in 1877.
 The male descendant of Raja Singh died on the 23rd January 1907 leaving no
 male issue. Raja Singh succeeded him by adoption. He received edu-
 cation at Mayo College. He has 3 sons named Ram Singh, Laxman

(2) *The Fara* THE SAJJADA NASHIN I DARGAH I KHAWAJA SAHIB OR DIWAN is a lineal descendant of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti who is said by tradition to have come to Ajmer from Sanjar in Khorasan to establish a shrine. According to the account given by Mr. La Touche (Settlement Report page 51) 'The Khwaja Sahib is said to have died in the year 1235 at the age of 97, and to have come to Ajmer at the age of 52 shortly before the invasion of India by Shahbuddin. Many marvels are related of him in the Akhbharul Akbar and other works and it is difficult to extract the historical facts of his career from the mass of romantic legends which have gathered round his name. It was at Medina that a voice came from the tomb of the Prophet calling for Moinuddin and directed him to go to Ajmer and convert the infidels. He obeyed the call and on his arrival at Ajmer resided on the spot now known as the Kangara Masjid in the Dargah, where at the time the King's camels were tethered. From this he was ejected and went and took up his abode on the hill which overlooks the Anasagar, the margin of which lake he found covered with idol temples. The idolators enraged at the slaughter of kids by the Muslims, conspired to massacre them, but when they came in sight of the Khwaja remained rooted to the spot and though they tried to ejaculate Ram! Ram! could only articulate Rahim! Rahim! In vain did the idolators led by the great sorcerer Jaisi and the Dots Shaidiow renew their attacks. They were defeated on every occasion and finally begged forgiveness of the Khwaja and invited him to come and take up his abode in the town. He consequently chose the site of the present Dargah. The shrine which commands the most profound veneration from Indian Mohammedans and was visited on foot by the Emperor Akbar as a pilgrim is endowed with a jagir in Ajmer of fourteen villages yielding a revenue of about Rs. 22,000 and with another in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territories. The income of the jagir in Hyderabad is shared equally by the Diwan, the Dargah and the Khadims (descendants of the servants of the Khwaja sahib). The Diwan is the Manager and head of the spiritualities of the shrine and besides large offerings, which he shares with the Khadims, holds a jagir in Ajmer and another in Jampur. The annual income of the jagir is about Rs. 11,500. The present Diwan Sayed Ali Rasul, succeeded the late Diwan Sayed Sharfuddin Ali Khan in February 1923 and was made an Honorary Magistrate in March 1925.

(3) *Nasirb Kunkhar Baori*—NAWAB MOHAMMED UMAR KHAN, commonly known as Nawab Kunkhar Bai holds a jagir consisting of four whole, one third fourth and one half villages valued at about Rs. 11,000 a year. Tabawwur Khan, the ancestor of the Nawab accompanied Aurangzeb to Ajmer on his expedition against Dara but was put to death on suspicion of treachery. His son Sheruddin, received a jagir from the Emperor Farrukhsiyar. The estate of the present Nawab is under the management of the Court of Wards. Succession is by primogeniture.

(4) *Gangwana* — **RAJA KALYAN SINGH, JAGIRDAR OF GANGWANA** is a Rathor Rajput, descended from Kishen Singh, the founder of the Kishengarh State Maharaja Raj Singh of Kishengarh (1706-48) died leaving four sons of whom the eldest, Fatch Singh, became the ancestor of the Fatehgarh family. The second Sanwat Singh succeeded to Kishengarh. The third Bahadur Singh, on the failure of heirs to Sardar Singh son of Sanwat Singh became the ancestor of the present Ruler of Kishengarh. The fourth Bir Singh got a share in Bakhari and 11 fetyons. It was intended by Sardar Singh that but Bahadur Singh with the help of Holkar expelled Bir Singh and his family from all their possessions except Rakhota and procured the adoption of his own son Birad Singh. Bir Singh, having joined the Mahrattas was killed at the battle of Panipat and his two sons received a jagir of six villages three subsequently confiscated by the Mahrattas being assigned to Amar Singh, and Gangwana, Untra and Magra to Surat Singh. Of Surat Singh's two sons, the elder received Rakhota and the younger, Arjan Singh, the Gangwana jagir out of their father's inheritance. Arjan Singh's sons Balwant Singh and Sher Singh divided the Gangwana estate of which moieties are held by their descendants. The whole income of the Jagir is about Rs. 7,000. In the elder branch, that of Raja Bijai Singh, primogeniture now prevails. Raja Kalyan Singh succeeded his adoptive father, Raja Bijai Singh, in 1911. He was born in 1894, and was educated at the Mayo College. Of the shareholders in the other moiety of the jagir, Raja Aman Singh whose sister was the mother of Maharaja Sujan Singh, of Udaipur, was in the service of the Mewar Darbar. He died on the 1st June 1930. Raja Kalyan Singh the senior member of the Gangwana family and holder of the Jagir of Gangwana, enjoys the hereditary title of Raja.

(5) *Dodhara* — **MIR MOHAMMAD YUSUF ALI SHAH** a Mohamadan Sayed Pirzada holds a jagir consisting of Dudhara and 11 fetyons of the annual income of about Rs. 3,800. The former is held by the Jagirdar as Sajjada Nashin of the Shrine of Khwaja Maudud Chishti in Herat with which however all connection has ceased for the last two centuries. The whole jagir is of small value and is now under the management of the Court of Wards at the request of the Jagirdar who is now studying agriculture at the College of Agriculture, Nagpur. Mir Inayatullah Shah the grand father of the present Jagirdar, was at one time an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He was succeeded by his son Hafiz Mohammad Ismail who in his turn was succeeded by his son Mir Shah Mohammad Yahya who died in 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle Mir Mohammad Yaqub Ali Shah father of the present Jagirdar.

(6) *Jharwara* — **MIR MAHMOOD ALI JAGIRDAR OF JHARWARA AND BHATTIANI** holds a two-thirds share in a Jagir of which the whole value is about Rs. 6,000. The present Jagirdar succeeded his father Mir Shah Ali in February 1922. He is a descendant of the Udaipur Ruler by his mother and an Honorary Magistrate Ajmer.

(7) *Jharwara* — **MIR MAHMOOD ALI JAGIRDAR OF JHARWARA AND BHATTIANI** holds a two-thirds share in a Jagir of which the whole value is about Rs. 6,000. The present Jagirdar succeeded his father Mir Shah Ali in February 1922. He is a descendant of the Udaipur Ruler by his mother and an Honorary Magistrate Ajmer.

(2) *The Shrine.* THE SAJJADA NASHIN I DARGAH I KHAWAJA SAHIB OR DIWAN, is a lineal descendant of Khwaja Moimuddin Chishti who is said by tradition to have come to Ajmer from Sinjar in Khorasan to establish a shrine. According to the account given by Mr. La Touche (Settlement Report page 51) "The Khwaja Sahib is said to have died in the year 1235 at the age of 97, and to have come to Ajmer at the age of 52 shortly before the invasion of India by Shakh-buddin. Many marvels are related of him in the Akhbārul Akhyar and other works and it is difficult to extract the historical facts of his career from the mass of romantic legends which have gathered round his name. It was at Mehm that a voice came from the tomb of the Prophet calling for Moimuddin and directed him to go to Ajmer and convert the infidels. He obeyed the call and on his arrival at Ajmer, resided on the spot now known as the Kangara Masjid in the Dargah, where at the time the King's camels were tethered. From this he was ejected, and went and took up his abode on the hill which overlooks the Ana Sagar, the margin of which lake he found covered with idol temples. The idolators, enraged at the slaughter of kids by the Musilmans, conspired to massacre them, but when they came in sight of the Khwaja remained rooted to the spot and though they tried to ejaculate Ram ! Ram ! could only articulate Rahim ! Rahim ! In vain did the idolators, led by the great sorcerer Ajaypal and the Deota Shrivideo, renew their attacks. They were defeated on every occasion and finally begged forgiveness of the Khwaja and invited him to come and take up his abode in the town. He consequently chose the site of the present Dargah." The shrine

the Diwan the Dargah and the Khadims (descendants of the servants of the Khwaja sahib). The Diwan is the Manager and head of the spiritualities of the shrine and, besides large offerings, which he shares with the Khadims, holds a jagir in Ajmer and another in Jaipur. The annual income of the jagir is about Rs. 11,500. The present Diwan Sayed Ali Rasul, succeeded the late Diwan Sayed Sharfuddin Ali Khan in February 1923 and was made an Honorary Magistrate in March 1925.

(3) *Nawab Kumhar Baori.* —NAWAB MOHAMMED UMAR KHAN,

owns a jagir consisting of four villages and is paid an allowance of about Rs. 11,000 a year. The late Nawab, accompanied by Aurangzeb to Ajmer on his expedition against Dara but was put to death on suspicion of treachery. His son Sheruddin, received a jagir from the Emperor Farrukhsier. The estate of the present Nawab is under the management of the Court of Wards. Succession is by primogeniture.

He is the grandson of Mir Nizam Ali who was an Honorary Magistrate and President of the Committee of the Dargah Khwaja Sahib

His elder son Yasin Ali was born in the year 1909

(iii) *Seths*

(1) RAI BAHADUR SETH GADH MAL LODHA, an Oswal Mahajan is one of the leading Bankers of Ajmer. He belongs to the Lodha family of which the origin is ascribed to a Chauhan Rajput of Nandol in Marwar who being born without arms and legs received the nickname of Lodha (lodge) and subsequently obtained his limbs by the favour of a Jain ascetic. An ancestor of the family migrated to Alwar, and a further migration took place two generations ago to Jodhpur and subsequently in 1811 to Ajmer where the firm was established under the style of Kanwal Ram Hamir Singh. Rai Bahadur Seth Samir Mal father of Seth Brijbh Mal, was President of the Municipal Committee Ajmer. He was Honorary Magistrate for many years and received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1890. Seth Samir Mal died in 1898. Diwan Bahadur Seth Lamed Mal uncle of Seth Brijbh Mal received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1901 and that of Diwan Bahadur in 1913 and was an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He died in 1923. Seth Brijbh Mal was also an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1928. The firm has branches at Bombay Calcutta Jodhpur Jodhpur. Tel. Kotah Alwar and several other places and is working as Joint Treasurer at Kotah and Alwar Residency Treasurer at Jodhpur Treasurer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Metric Gauge system Civil Pay Department Ajmer and Rai Bahadur Seth Gadh Mal is a Director of the Lohard Mills Company Limited Bikaner. He received the title of Rai Bahadur on the 12th May 1937. He is an Honorary Magistrate.

or

(2) RAI BAHADUR SETH BHAG CHAND SONI is the proprietor of the banking firm of Jawahar Mal Gambhar Mal. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Legislative Assembly. His fore-father Jawahar Mal was an inhabitant of Kishengarh whence he migrated to Ajmer in about 1816 and made a large fortune by trading in opium. Seths Mal Chand, Nann Chand and Tikram Chand the great grandfather and father of Seth Bhag Chand enjoyed the title of Rai Bahadur. The firm has branches at Jaipur Jodhpur Udaipur Kota Karnali Dholpur, Calcutta, Bombay Mandasaur, Agra, Gwalior, Neemuch and other places.

(3) SETH PYARAM LAL, a Jain Oswal, belongs to a family, which, four generations ago being then settled in Ryan, received the hereditary style of Seth from the Raja of Marwar. The father of the present Seth Seth Chand Mal was a Member of the Municipal Committee and District Board, Ajmer, and an Honorary Magistrate and in 1877 was granted the title of Rai. The firm owns one zamindari village in the Central Provinces, and has branches at Dismoh and Peshawar.

(4) SETH KALYAN MAL DADHA, is another of the leading bankers of Ajmer His family originally had their chief house of business in Jaipur His father, Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhag Mal, was an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer He has an adopted son, Umrao Mal, who is practising as a Vakil

(5) RAI SAHIB SETH MOTI LAL, whose father Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lal came to Beawar from Khurja in the Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, in 1865 A D is the leading Banker in Beawar His firm is designated " Champa Lal Ram Swaroop " and has branches in Bombay, Karachi, Ajmer and many other places in India He is also one of the leading Cotton Merchants in Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara and possesses many cotton ginning and pressing factories in Ajmer Merwara and other places His father was the principal promoter of the ~~Edward Mills Company, Limited Beawar~~ He is an Honorary Magistrate in Ajmer Merwara He is Agarwal

Page 203— ~~Sent Treasurer in Ajmer Merwara~~ ~~He is Agarwal~~

(5) *Rai Sahib Seth Moti Lal*—Delete the words " He is Government Treasurer in Ajmer Merwara " occurring in line 10 of paragraph 5'

(7) *Rai Sahib Seth Lal Chand Kothari*—Add to the last sentence of paragraph 7 ' and Government Treasurer in Ajmer Merwara Mills Beawar in which he holds shares in the ——— in the rupee His grandfather Seth Khemraj Rath started the mill industry in Beawar He is an Honorary Magistrate

, Kothari owner of the firm of Kundan
dealer in wool in Beawar He is also the
owner of Lakshmi Cotton Spinning and
a shareholder

in Ajmer Merwara

BIKANER—contd

R—contd

BIKANER—contd

	PAGE	
Ram Chandra Muntri, Seth Rai Bahadur	0	Takhat Singh
Rameshwardas	51	Tej Singhji
Ramgopal Mohata Seth	51	Tej Singh Rawat [of Jaswat sar
Ram Lal Dwarkani	44	
Ram Ratan Dass Bagri Seth	51	J
Ram Singh Thakur	45	Umra
Ran Mal	381	Urja Kolbar
Ratan Singh	38A 47 44 48	
Ranjit Singh son of Maharaj Shri Narayan Singhji	401 41	Z
Roop Singh Rawat of Jaipur	48	Ziravar Singh
Rupa	51	384

S

BUNDI

Sadul Singhji Shri	Heir Apparent	384 40A 41	The Pul r	
Sardar Singh		381 44 45 48	A	
Sakat Singh		384 40A	Ahlwal Singh Dr	54
Salji Rath		44	Akheeraj Singh Jajwar	50
		50	B	
		38A	Jahadur Singh Maharaj Kumar	56
		46 50		
		50	C	
		38A	Chandra Dhan Singh Maharaj of Seran	57
		384	D	
		45	Deekha dan Chaturji Dr	58
		1	Dhan Singh Thakur of Jaswar	57
		1	G	
		41	Ganpat Singh Maharaj Dr	
		41	H	
		1	Harinath Singh Maharaj Dr	57
		1	I	
		1	I Maharaj of Jaswar	54

Add—

'J'

"Jagmohan Nath Tikku Pt

"Jainath Singh Maharaja, Major

58 "

58 "

'G'

Delete "Ganpat Singh Maharaja Capt

M		Arjun Singh	58 "
Mukut Behari Lal, Pt	58	Akaranji	59, 61
Mahendra Singh Ranawat, Thakur	58	B	
N		Badhuwa Ramdan	64
Nand Singh Maharaj of Runka Khara	58	Balwantsinghji	60 62
P		Bhanji	60
Prithi Singh, Maharaj of Batori Khara	58	Bhankhar Singh	60
R		Bhawansinghji Maharana	60 62
Robertson A W Mr	58	Bhimsinghji	62
S		Bijai Singhji	60
Sabherwal M L Mr	58	C	
Shambhoo Singh Thakur of Barundha	58	Chandansinghji	61
Shan, Singh Maharaj of Khater ka Palsda	58	Chandra Singh	64
Siconath Singh ^{Pratap} Pratap	57 & 58	D	
Shoo Singh Rawat of Datunia	57	Dalpatsinghji	62 63
Shiv Raj Singh Maharaj of Juna	58	Dharm Varah	59
Shiv Raj Singh Maharaj of Dhaura	57	Dhul Singh	64
Shiv Raj Singh Maharaj of Malakpura	58	Dilpat Singh	62 63
Sighal Thakur of Pagaran	57	F	
Shan Lal R Jhamaria	58	Fatehsinghji	62
U		G	
Udai Singh Captain Maharaj	58	Gaj Singhji	59 61
V		Govindrajji	60
Vishwanath Singh ^{Pratap} Pratap Captain	58	H	
W		Hari Singhji	62
Wardhman Singh ^{Pratap} Pratap Chowdhary	58	Har Singhji	60 61
		J	
		Jagatpalji	60
		Jagatsinghji	62

DANTA— <i>contd</i>		DANTA— <i>contd</i>	
	Page		Page
<i>J—contd.</i>		<i>N</i>	
Jagmalji	60	Nahar Singh, Thakur	60 62 64
Jaimalji	61	Naravansinghji	62, 63
Jaisinghji	61	Nawal Singh of Abhapura Thakur	64
Jalam Singhji	62		
Jalim Singhji	62	<i>P</i>	
Jasrajji	59, 60	Prabatsinghji	61 63
Jaswantsinghji	59, 61, 62	Pretapsinghji	61
Jethmalji	59, 61	Prithvirajsinghji Maharaj M. K.	62, 63
Jhujhar Singh	64	Prithvisinghji	62, 63
		Prithvi Singhji Maharaj	61
<i>K</i>		Punjoyi	61
Kalu Singh, Thakur	63 64		
Kalyandevji	61		
Kannaddevji			
Kannudevji			
Karansinghji			
Kedarsinghji		Lamsinghji	62
Kishor Singh Thakur	61	Ranaji	61
Krishnasinghji	62	Ravveerji	61
		Ratansinghji	62
<i>L</i>		Paghubir Singhji Maharaj	62 63
	60	Rupsinghji	62
	61		

DANTA—*concl'd*

PAGE

U

Umedsinghji	61
Udesinghji	62

DHOLPUR—*concl'd*

PAGE

R—*concl'd*

Ranbir Singh, Sardar	68
Rustam Ali Khan Jagirdar	67

INDEX.

Danta

Page 213—

'V'

Delete "Virupaksha Singh 62, 63

DHOLPUR

The Ruler	66		73
A		B	
Alhaji R. Z. Mir	68	Bidan Singh	77
Alhaji Hussain, Hakim Sarand	67	Bhartand	69 73
Ajuter Singh Sardar	68	Bijay Singh	72 73
D		D	
Din Daval Munshi Rai Sahib	67	Dalpat Singh (Maharawal)	71 73
G		Dalpat Singh (Thakur)	73
Gour K. Lore Goswami	67	Devpal	69 73
Pan lit		Dunjar Singh	69 73
K		Durganarain Singh	76
Kaladhar Tewari Pandit	67	F	
		Fat Singh	71 73
		Fatch Singh	73

213

INDEX

Delete "Mahendra Singh of Rijauni 67

N

Nahar Singh Qiladar	67	Nan Singh	70 73
---------------------	----	-----------	-------

R

Raghur Singh, of Sur Mathra	67	Ranbar Singh	70 73
Raghur Singh, Sardar, Lt. Col	67	Ropal Singh	71
		R. Singh	69 73
		Raman Singh	74

Page 214—

INDEX

Insert Indarjeet Singh
 Insert Jai Singh
 Substitute Pradyumna Singh for Praduran Singh "
 Substitute 74' for 77 against Rai Singh
 Insert Ummed Singh

Jaswant Singh (Thakur)
 Javat Singh

K

Kanardeo
 Karan Singh I (Maharawal)
 Karan Singh II (Maharawal)
 Kesri Singh
 Kishem Singh
 Khuman Singh (Thakur)
 Khuman Singh (Maharawal)
 Kishen Singh
 Kumar Singh

L

Lachman Singh
 Lakshman Singh
 Lal Singh

M

Majid Singh
 Majid Singh
 Majid Singh

N

P

74	Sajjan Singh (Bankura)	
73	Sajjan Singh (Lodawal)	70
	Sajjan Singh (Vamasa)	76
	Samant Singh	69 73
	Sammar Singh	74 76
	Singram Singh	75
	Sawant Singh	71
	Shamlu Singh	69, 73
	Shiv Singh	71 73
	Sihadeva	69, 73
	Somday	70 73

U

	Udar Singh I	70 71
	Udar Singh II	71 72 73
	Ummed Singh	75
	Ummed Singh	75

V

	Vardwal	71 73
	Vijay Singh	73
	Virbhadra Singh	73 74
	Vir Singh	69 73

JAIPUR

	The Ruling Prince	79
--	-------------------	----

A

	Alhey Singh	87
	Achal Das	81
	Achal	81
	Ajrajputra	81, 81
	Ajmer	79 81, 81 81
	Ajalliya	79
	Akbar	74

Page 215—

INDEX

A

Substitute "Amar Singh of Ajairajpura Major General Rao Bahadur
Kr.....87" for "Amar Singh Brigadier Rao Bahadur Kr
.....87."

Amber	78	Major General Rao Bahadur Kr. Currimbhoy, Ahmed F	87
Amir Khan	78	D	
Anopshahr	86	Dadia	81
Anand Singh Thakur	81 85	Devi Singh Thakur	81
Aurangzeb	78	Delhi	78
		Dhula	80 84
B		Dhola Pas	78
Bahadur Singh Thakur	87	Dule Singh Thakur	83
Bagru	84	Dhundar	78
Balbhadar	81	Diggi	80 82
Balbhadrats	80 84	Dippura	83
Baler	82 85	Doodawari	93
Balmukandpura	84	Dudu	85
Balu	86	Duni	84
Bilwant Singh Thakur	82	Durjon Singhot	84
Banlurpotas	80		
Bane Singh Raja	86	F	
Bankawata	80	Fat h Singh Rawal	81
Banekho	84	Fateh Singh Thakur	86
Bathot	83	G	
Bargujar	80	Gadh	82
Barwara	85	Gee garh	85
Bhagwat Singh	84	Govindsingh Thakur	81 86
Bharatpur	78 81	Gogawata	80 84
Bharmal Raja	84	Gopalji	81
Bhati	80	Copul karan Thakur	85
Bhojraj Singh Thakur	81	Goradhian Singh Thakur	82
Bijev Singh Thakur	82	Gurjat	48
Bichun	86 87	Guman Singh Rao Raja	87
	82	Gyan Nath Raja	87

Index—Page 215—

Under "B" insert "Brij Chand Sharma, M. A., LL B
Dewan Bahadur.....p 87".

Under "G" delete "Gyan Nath, Raja, C. I. E..... p 87"

JAIPUR—*contd.*

PAGE

O

Om Singh, Thakur 84

P

Pahar Singh .. 85

Partab Singh, Thakur of Naila .. 87

Pratab Singh of Khandeb .. 83

Patan .. 86

Patuda .. 83

Pichanots .. 85

Pilwa .. 85

Pinlaris .. 78

Pratap Singh Rao .. 82

Pratap Singh Raja .. 86

Prithwi Raj Raja .. 81 87 84

Prithwi Singh Maharaja .. 84 85

JAIPUR—*contd.*

PAGE

S

Salunbar .. 81

Samod .. 80 81

Santramsingh Rawal .. 81

Singramsingh Thakur .. 82

Singramsinghot .. 87

Santha .. 80 85

Sawat Singh Raja .. 83

Sawal Singh .. 86

Sardar Singh Rao Raja .. 87

Sardar Singh Raja .. 83

Sirwari .. 83

Sawai Singh Thakur of Isarda .. 79 85

Sawai Singh Thakur of Bichem .. 86

Seora .. 87

Sethprasad Sawai Bhabalur .. 87

Pindit .. 87

Sewar .. 85 86

Shyam Singh Thakur .. 87

Shadha .. 87

JAISALMER—*contd*JAISALMER—*concl'd*

	PAGE		PAGE
L		S— <i>cont'd</i>	
Lal Singh	88 A 92	Sawal Singh	88 A
M		Sawant Singh	88 A
Madho Singh	88 A 90	Sheodan Singh	88 A
Maha Singh	88 A	Sher Singh	88 A
Mabe Karan	88 A	Slvam Singh	88 A
Malam Singh	91	Sikmal Dr I R	92
Man Singh	88 A 85	Sujan Singh	88 A
Mangal Singh	91	Sultan Singh	88 A 91
Meh Raj	88 A	Srat Singh	88 A
Modji	88 A	Swaraj Singh	88 A 90
Mokam Singh	88 A		
Mool Raj	88 A		
Moti Singh	88 A 91		
Mukan Singh	88 A 92		
Mulraj	89 —		
		Tanerao	88 A 91
		Tej Singh	88 A

JHALAWAR—contd.

PAGE

G

Girdhar Lal, Bhat ..	98
Gobind Lal, Bohra of Motipura	97
Gordhan Singh, Mama of Kalakot	97

H

Hari Har Ram Gaur, B A , Pt	99
Hari Singh, Thakur of Mangal	97

J

Jagmohan Lal Bhatnagar	99
Jaswant Singh, Rao of Kundla	90

K

Kanhaiva Lal, Munshi	99
Kanhaiyalal, Babu	99
Kushal Bai, Kanwar	99

JHALAWAR—concd

PAGES--cont'd

Shiva Nath Singh, Thakur, of Kherasa	97
Sobhag Mal, Bhaya	98
Sobhagya Singh Raj of Baroda	98

11

Umrao Singh, Thakur of
Shampur 97

y

Virendra Singh, Maharaj
Kunwar of Jhalawar 98

T

JODHPUR.

A

Page 220—

INDEX

Delete "Arjun Singh, Thakur	111
Under "Abhey Singh Rao Raja" add "Abhey Singh, Thakur	111
Arjun Singh Maharaj, insert	113
Bahadur	100 110
Mour Singh Thakur of	100 A
Kala Singh	100 A 111
Mittal Lal Mathur Bahu	100 A 100
N	100 A 101
Nar Lal Das Seth	100
N	100 A
P	100 A 107
R	111
S	113
T	100
U	100 100 A
V	
W	
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oo	
pp	
qq	
rr	
ss	
tt	
uu	
vv	
ww	
xx	

JODHPUR—contd

PAGE

B—contd

Bala	100 A
Bar Singh	100 A
Bhagwan Dass	100 A, 110

UDAIPUR.

Page 221—

Substitute "Bahoo Singh..... 111" for "Bhao Singh 111"

Bhoom Singh, —

Bhom Singh	100 A
Bhopal Singh	111
Bhopal Singh, Maharaj	100 A, 107
Bida	100 A
Bijay Mall, Mehta, R B	113
Bijay Singhji Maharajadhi raja	100 A, 111
Bijay Singh, Maharaj	100 A, 107
Bijay Singh Thakur R B	109
Bikaji Rao	100, 100 A
Biramdeo, Rao	100 A

C

Chhadaji Rao	100 A
Cham Singh Thakur R B	108
Cham Singh Thakur R B late	109
Chandarsenji Rao	100 100 A
Chanja	100 A
Chand Mall Mehta	113
Chondaji Rao	100 100 A
Cox A P Mr	114

D

Dalpat Singh	100 A
Dalpat Singh Lt Col Thakur, I B	112
Doulat Singhji	100 A 107
Dakshat Lal	113
Maharaj Sri Dev Singh	100
Dev Singh V B	100 A 101
Dev Singh Thakur	100 110

JODHPUR—contd.

PAGE.

D—contd

Devi Singh	100
Devraj	100 A
Dhandhal, Rao	100 A
Dharam Narain, Pt D B	112

Idgar, S G Mr	113, 100
Edward VII	100, 101

F

Fateh Singh	110
Fateh Singh, Kanwar	108
Fateh Singh, Maharaj	100 A, 100
Fateh Singh Thakur, R B	108, 100
Fell D M Lt Col Sir C H	111

G

Gaj Singh Maharaj	100 A 104
Gaj Singhji Sawai Raja	100 A, 109
Gangaji Rao	100 A
Gardhar Singh Thakur R B	111
Goga Lal	100 A
Gopal Das	100
Gordon F W Mr, C I I O B I	114
Gowardin Singh Thakur	111
Govindasa	100 A
Govind Singh Thakur	109
Guman Singh	100 A 109
Guman Singhji Maharaj	100 A, 107
Guman Singh Thakur	100

H

Hana Raj Singhi	113
Harwar Singh Maharaj Kanwar Sri	100 A, 101 117
Hanut Singh Mahow Rao Raja	114

JODHPUR—*contd.*

PAGE

N—*contd.*

Nathu Singh, Thakur, R B
 Nawal Kishore, M.A., LL.B

P

Pachan . . . 0 A
 Pane Singh . . . 108
 Patta . . . 100 A
 Peerdanji . . . 109
 Pirthi Singh, Kanwar . . . 104
 Pirthi Singh, Col Thakur B . . . 112
 Pirthwi Singh . . . 110
 Pratap Singhji Mahar ., Sir 100 A,
 . . . 106, 114
 Pratap Singh, The . . . 108

R

Raghubur Singh, Maharao . . . 101
 Raja
 Raipalji, Rao . . . 100 A
 Rama . . . 100
 Ram Singh Maharajadhiraja . . . 100 A
 Rancho . . . 110
 Ranjitsinghji . . . 100 A
 Rata . . . 100 A
 Ratan Singhji . . . 100 A 106 107
 Rirmalji Rao . . . 100 100 A
 Ruja Ra . . . 100 A

Sujan Singh . . . 109 111
 Salhlaji Rao . . . 100-A
 Sanlar Mal Mehta . . . 113
 Sarlar Singhji Maharajadhi
 raja Sir 100 100 A 101 106 109
 Satalji Rao . . . 100 100 A
 Sattaji Rao . . . 100 A
 Sawal Singh . . . 100

JODHPUR—*contd.*

PAGE

S

Sheo Narain, Pt . . . 112, 113
 Sher Singh, Maharaj . . . 100 A, 106
 Sher Singh, Thakur . . . 112
 Shirdan Singh, Thakur . . . 110
 Sihaji, Rao . . . 100, 100 A
 Sohan Singh . . . 109
 Soning . . . 100, 100 A
 Steel, Major F . . . 113
 Subh Ram . . . 110
 Sujaji, Rao . . . 100-A, 109, 110
 Sujan Singh . . . 109
 Sukhdeo Prasad, Pt, R B,
 Sir . . . 112
 Sukh Singh, Thakur . . . 108
 Sumair Singhji, Maharajadhi
 raja, Sir 100 A, 101, 107, 109, 112
 Sur Singhji, Sawal Raja . . . 100 A, 109,
 . . . 110

T

Takhat Singhji, Maharajadhi
 raja . . . 100 100 A, 104
 Tej Singh II Rao Raja . . . 104
 Tidasji, Rao . . . 100 A
 Todd . . . 110

U

Udaji . . . 100 A 109 110
 Uday Singh Raja . . . 100 100 A, 110
 Umair Singhji Maharajadhi
 raja Sir . . . 100 A, 101
 Umed Singh Thakur . . . 109
 Urjan Singh . . . 100 A 109

V

Viram Rao . . . 111

Index

(S) . . . 100 A 107
 . . . 111
 . . . 109
 . . . 100 A 106

KARALI.

KISHANGARI

"G"

The Ruler Insert "Gokarın Singh—Thakur of Bhambholia .
Delete "Govind Singh—Thakur of Sinodia . . .

Brijendra Pal Insert "Ganga Singh—Thakur of Sinodia

Name Index

"B:"

224

Add "Balwant Singh Paul, Mr. 116"
117 darwari 121

Kalyan Singh Thakur f
Bhattoon 118 Harhar Saarup Sharma B.A.
Panjit 123

Kullian Chand Thakur of
Amarwarh 117 Hukum Raj Lala Vakil 123
Jagdamlal Lala, Vakil 123

Lakhpat Singh R
Delete "Kitchlu Ishwar Narain Panjit

Mangilal "M"
M 122

pur Insert "Megh Singh—Thakur of Kacholia
"P"

shin f Insert "Partap Singh—Rajw of Dhos 123"
Mu

Insert Narayan Das Mehta
KISHANGARI "R"

The R (ok) Add "Raghubar Singh, T

123
Index

Index
"B"

Delete "Bahadur Singh—Thakur of Bhambholia 121"

Insert "Bhaji Singh—Rajw of Jorwarpur 122

Delete "Balkrishnan Suran Deo, Sr. Satal Mahari

12
121
122

Page 225

Delete "Mehta, S. N. Mr. ....133"		
A		
Amar Singh Thakur of Kach	131	Mukand Singh Ap 129
Amar Singh	129	
B		
Balbir Singh Maharaj of Khatoli	126	Onkar Singh, C I E of Palaita 129, 133
Bhairon Singh Maharaj of Kherli	132	Onkar Singh, Maharaj of Mundli 132
Bhim Singh Maharaj Kumar	125	
Brijraj Singh Bhawdar	125	P
C		
Chhagan Singh, Thakur of Kherli	130	Parekh C M Mr .. 134
Chandra Kant Rao Pandit of Sarola	130	Pratap Singh Maharaj of Balwan 126
Chandra Sen, Raj Kumar	134	Prithi Singh, Rawat of Ghati.. 131
Chhuni Lal, Babu	134	Prithvi Singh Colonel 134
D		
Daya Krishna Lala, Rao Sahib	134	R
Thakur of Sarthal	132	Raghuraj Singh, Ap of Koela 129
		Randhir Singh 129
		Ranjit Singh Maharaj of Na mola 128
		Ravindra Singh, Maharaj of Kotra 133
		Ram Das Baijal Babu 134

Index—Page 225—

H

Insert Hari Lal N. Gosalia, Sir ...

J

Insert "Joshi, N. V., Rao Sahib ...

R

Insert "Raj Chandra Sen ...

K

Kalji Chand and Baidar Hal Bhab	133
Kaljan Singh	129
Kharan Singh, Sander	133
Keshar Singh, Maharaj of Beumlia	130
Khuman Singh, Ap. of Dabai	132

U

Umed Singh, Thakur of Sinal	132
-----------------------------	-----

V

Vaidya Shankar Pr. Rao Sahib	134
------------------------------	-----

LAWA.	PAGE	PALANPUR—contd
A		I
Amir Khan		
B	135	B
Bans Pardeep Singh		Bahadurkhan Dewan 138, 13
D	135	Banu Begum
Dasaji		Bayazsed Khan 139
K	135	Buddhan Khan 139
Kesri Singh		C
L	135	Chunilal Muliram Joshi 140
Lalaje		Dasaji K S Mr D - J I Thurani 140 "
N	135	Fateh Khan 139 139 A
Nahar Singh		G
Naraji	135	Ghazni Khan 137 139 A
R	135	H
Raghubir Singh		Hasan Khan Malek 137, 139 A
S	135	Hayaro S S, Mr 140
Sanwant Singh		Hatem Khan 139 A
U	135	Himat Khan 139 A
Uda Karan		Husain Mohammed Khan 139 A
PALANPUR	135	I
Rajulal Rasmul Khan		Iqbal Mohammad, Khan Bahadur 139 A 139 140
A. R. K. A.	140	J
Akhtar		Jehangir 137
Akhtar	139 A 140	
Akhtar	137	
Akhtar Khan	13	
Amir Akhtar Moham		
Amar Singh Ti		
Ayyub Khan		
Ata Mohammad		
Aurangzeb		
		(1)
		Rana 139
		Latim Daul Khan 139 A
		Khuram Khan 140
		137, 139 A

age 227—

Under " K " insert " Kirtsinh Kumar Z Gohil . 140 " above " Koth
C140 "

Under " K " for " Krishnalal M Zaveri " substitute " Krishnalal M Jhaveri

Under " M " insert " Mehta, N P . 140 " below " Malek Khan
38A "

M

MacBean, Major General	139
Maganlal G Desai	140
Malhar Rao	138
Mian Ahmad Khan Captain	140
Maher Husain	140
Maldev	137
Malek Khan	138 A
Mehta, N P	140
Mir Khan	138 A
Mohammed Begda	137
Muhammed Khan	138 A
Muhammed Usman Khan	138 A
Mujahid Khan	137 138 A

Delete " Nayampalli, S K . . .
Nizam Khan 138 A

O

Omer Daraz Khan, Thakoor 140

P

Pahad Khan	138 138 A
Patwari D V, Mr	140
Phiroz Khan, Mian	140 140 A

Delete " Phiroz Khan, Mian

NAWABDAR

138 138 A 139

U

Udeshi M G, Mr	140
Umaitus Sulha Mehant Shri Uttampuri of Raipur	140
Usman Khan, Malek	137 138 A, 140

V

Visal Iov	137
-----------	-----

Y

Yavar Husain Khan Bahadur	138 138 A
Yusuf Khan	137, 138 A

140 "

Zabardast Khan	138 A
Zorackhan Dewan	138 138 A

PARTADGARH

A

Atma Singh	140 A 140
------------	-----------

1
6

Noor Khan	138 138 A
Shir Mohamed Khan, Dewan	138 138 A
Sikander Khan	138 138 A
Syed, Y Y	140

	145
Paula Singh	140 140 A
Daval Singh	140
Daval Singh	140
Dip Singh	140 140 A

PARTABGARH—contd

	PAGE
G	
Gambhir Singh	145
Gopal Singh	142 A
Gordhan Singh	142, 142-A 145
H	
Havur Singh	145
Harri Singh	141 141 A, 146
Hindu Singh	145
J	
Janiy	146
Jaswant Singh	141 142 A 146
Jeth Singh	146
K	
Kabban Singh	145
Kamalyi	146
Kan Singh	146
Kesri Singh	142, 145
Kesri Singh (Thakur)	144 146
Kesri Singh (Thakur)	145
Khem Singh	141 142 A
Kishan Das	142 A 146
Lal Singh	142 A
M	
Madh Singh (Mal arawat)	142 A
Madh Singh (Thakur)	145
Man Singh (Maharaj Kumar)	142 A 144
Ma	145
Ma	146
Ma	146
Ma	141 144
P	
	144 A
	146
Mal arawat	141 142 A
Thakur	145
	141 142 A

PARTABGARH—*encd*

	PAGE
R	
Raghubir Singh	143
Raghunath Dass	146
Raghunath Singh	142, 142 A
Rai Singh	141 142 A
Ram Das	145
Ram Singh (H H)	141, 142, 142 A
Ranchood Das	146
Ran Mal	145
Rang Mal	142 A
Ror Singh	145
S	
Sahu Mal	1421, 143
Salim Singh	141, 142 A
Samat Singh	146
Sanga	141
Sangram Singh	145
Sawant Singh	142 A
Sendha	142 A
Sultan Singh	140 A
Surjan Dass	146
Suraj Mal	141, 142 A 143
T	
Takhat Singh	146
Takhat Singh	146
Tej Singh	142 A
Takherandas Raja	146
Udat Singh	141 142 A
Umed Singh (Maharawat)	142 A
Umed Singh (Thakur)	146
SHAHPURA	
B	
Umed Singh Thakur of	149
Shahpur	149
J	
Jay Dev son of Maharaj Sar	143
dar Singh	143
Jay Dev son of Maharaj Sar	149

SHAHUPURA—contd

SIROHI—contd

Index—

Page 229—

Under " R " insert " Raghubir Singh, Thakur.....149 "

Raghu	141	Duda	150 A
Sardar Singh, Maharaj of Shah		Dunda	153
Pura	148	Dundar Singh, Thakur of Man	
Bhatrunjai son of Sardar		dura	154
Singh	148	Durjan Singh	150 A
Sudershan Dev, Rajkumar	147		
U		I	
Udai Singh, Thakur of Kha		Ishwar Singh	150 A, 153
more	149	Ishwar Singh, Thakur of Man	155
		J	
		Jagat Singh	150 A

Index—Page 229—

A

Insert " Achal Singh of Mandar ...

I

Insert " Ishwar Singh of Mandar ...

Achal Singh	150 A, 153		
Achey Singh	153		
Achal Singh	153	Achal Singh	153
Akha Raj	150 A	Achal Singh	150, 153 A
Akhai Raj	150 A		
Ajit Singh, Thakur of Dehati	150		
Amar Singh, Maharaj of Ajmer	150 A, 151, 152, 153		

Page 229

TONK—*contd*

PAOK.

M—*contd*

Mohammad bher Khan Jagir dar of Jhukar Jogi	163
Mohammad Yaqoob Syed	162
Main ud Din Khan Sahibzada	161
Mubarik Ali Khan Sahibzada	158 158 1
Mumtaz Ali Khan Sahibzada	158
<i>Va m - Lal Singh</i>	163
Qazi Md Islam of Deori	163

R

Rahim Baksh Sheikh K B	163
------------------------	-----

S

Salur Ali Khan Sahibzada	158 158 1
	159
Sardar Mohammad Khan	159
Samiullah Khan Sahibzada	160
Sami Ullah Khan Sahibzada	160
Sheoran Singh Mal araj of Sheorati	163
Siddiq Ali Khan Sahibzada	161
Shujat Ali Khan Sahibzada	161
Sobhag Mal Wiley Mall	163 169
Sultan Mohan mal Khan Sa hibzada	159

U

Uasma Khan Sahibzada	160
----------------------	-----

W

Wal Ahmad Khan Sahibzada	161
--------------------------	-----

Y

Yaqub Ali Khan Sahibzada	157
Yusuf Khan of Jalala	16

Z

<i>Zakir Ali Khan Sahibzada</i>	161
Zaka Lal Lal	16
Zulfi Ali Khan Sahibzada	16

UDAIPUR (MEWAR)

A

Akbar Khan	158
Akbar Khan	159
Akbar Khan	158
Akbar Khan	159

UDAIPUR (MEWAR)—*contd*

PAOK.

A—*contd*

Amar Singh I	16 10
Amar Singh II	160 169
Amar Singh (Banera)	169 170
Amar Singh (Sardargarh)	175
Anup Singh (Begun)	172
Arvi Singh	160 A
Arjun Singh	160-A 160 B
Arjun Singh (Kurabar)	174
Arjun Singh (Panarwa)	183
Ars	160 160 1

B

Badan Singh (Bahara)	178
Bah Singh	160-A 160 B
Bakht Singh	171
Balant Singh (Kurabar)	174
Balwant Singh (Bahara)	158
Raja Bhagwan Singh (Bahara)	161
Bheru Singh (Bahara)	153
Bhim Singh	16 160 160 A
Bhupal Singh II	160 160 A 160
Bhux Singh (Bahara)	172
Bij Singh (Netawal)	160 B
Bhram Singh	175

C

Chatar Singh	160 B
Chala	160 170 171 173

D

Dal Singh	160 160 1
Damodar Singh	170
Dalit Singh (Madri)	153
Dharam Narain	153

F

Fateh Singh	160 160 160 160 160
Fatta	153

UDAIPUR (MEWAR)—*contd*

PAGE

G

Gaj Singh	166
Gopal Singh (Badnor)	173
Goverdhanlal	175
Govinddas	103
Govindlal	175
Govind Singh (Amet)	173
Govind Singh (Badnor)	174
Govind Singh (Bansi)	174
Guman Singh	170

H

Hamir Karna	166
-------------	-----

In lex

Page 223—

Under 'J' for "Jagat Singh (Karjali) 168, 169" substituted
(Karjali) 168".

Under "L" delete "Lachhman Singh (Karjali) 169, 16

Hummat Singh (Sheorath)	166 B 168
Hummat Singh (Matsarorgar)	174

I

Inlar Singh	174
-------------	-----

J

Jagat Singh I	168
Jagat Singh II	166 174
Jagat Singh (Karjali)	168 169
Jai Singh (Malarana)	166
Jai Singh (Mala)	172
Jai Singh Singh	
Jawan Singh	168 169
Jawan Singh	

at Law

Kal Singh (Lari Bani)	170
Kan Singh	173
Karan Singh	173
Karan Singh (Malarana)	174
Karan Singh (Lari)	173

UDAIPUR (MEWAR)—*contd*

PAGE

K—*contd*

Karan Singh (Kanor)	173
Karan Singh (Oghna)	184
Keari Singh (Kanore)	173
Keari Singh (Bijohan)	171
Keari Singh (Parsoli)	174
Keari Singh (Salumbar)	174
Khema Katan	165
Khuman Singh (Salumbar)	171
Khuman Singh (Delwara)	172
Kuhan Singh	172
Kushor Singh	172
Kumbha	168

M

Mah Singh (Legun)	172
Mah Singh	174
Mah Singh	172
Manohar Singh	173
Man Singh (Kanore)	170
Man Singh (Lari)	173
Man Singh (Lari)	171
Man Singh	172

N

Nar Singh (Lari)	171
Nar Singh (Lari)	174
Nar Singh	168 169

O

AJMER—contd

			PAGE.	
B—contd				
Bhup Singh	..	..	190	Hanwant
Bhur Singh	..	..	193	Hari Singh
Bijai Bahadur	..	..	193	Humayun
Bijai Singh	..	..	191, 193	
Bir Singh	..	..	201	
Birad Mal, Seth	..	..	202	Inayatulla
Birad Singh	..	..	201	Inder Singh
Bishan Singh	..	..	197	
Bithaldas	..	..	188, 199	Jagat Singh
C				Jagmal Sin
Champa Lal, Seth	..	..	203	Jaswant Sin
Chand Mal	..	..	202	Jawahir Ma
Chander Singh	..	..	194, 195, 198	Jawahir Sin
Chandra Sen	..	..	188	Jav Appa S
Chatter Singh	..	..	190, 194, 199	Jet Singh
Chuman Singh	..	..	199	Jev Singh
D				Jhujhar Sing
Damodar Das Rathi	..	..	203	Jiwan Singh
Daulat Rao Scindhia	..	..	185	Jodha Rao
Daya Singh	..	..	180	Juhar Singh
Deo Singh	..	..	194	
Devi Singh	..	..	191, 193, 195, 198	Kadam Singh
F				Katu Singh
Fateh Singh	..	..	191 A, 201	Kalyan Singh
Farrukhsyar	..	..	200	
G				Handrap Sen
Gadh Mal Lodha	..	..	202	Haran Sen
Gaj Singh	..	..	197, 194	Haran Singh
Gajadhar Singh	..	..	193	Keshav Sen
Ganpati Singh	..	..	193, 194	Khetraj Jati.
Gokal Das	..	..	189, 190	Klaben Singh
Gopal Singh	..	..	193, 194, 199	Kushal Singh
Govind Das	..	..	196	
Gulab Singh	..	..	194, 199	La Touche
				Lartnes Sen
				Lal Chand

AJMER—contd

PAGE

L—contd

Lal Singh	..	195, 196
Laxman Singh	..	194
M		
Madho Singh	..	187, 190, 194
Mahmood Ali		201
Malico		185, 186
Man Singh		192
Mangal Singh	..	188
Masud Ghazi	.	191
Mehrban Ali		201
Mohammad Ismail		201
Mohammad Shah		188
Mohammad Umar Khan		200
Mohammad Yusuf Ali Shah		201
Mohammad Yaha		201
Mohammad Yakub Ali Shah		201
Mohan Singh		199
Mohkam Singh		196
Moinuddin Chisti		187, 200
Mota Raja		198
Mota Lal		203
Mul Chand		202

N

Nahar Singh		195, 196, 198
Nand Singh		193
Narayan Singh		191, 197
Narendra Singh		197
Narsingh Dass		188
Nath Singh		192
Nau Chand		202
Narhar Singh		199
Narain		202
Narain		190

O

Omar Singh	R. & Bhadur	196
------------	-------------	-----

P

Panna Singh		198, 199, 205
Panna Singh		198, 199
Panna Singh		188, 190
Panna Singh		197, 199
Panna Singh		199

AJMER—contd

PAGE

R

Raghubir Singh	.	193
Raghunath Singh	.	197
Raj Singh	.	187, 190, 198, 201
Ram Singh		190, 194, 198
Rameshwar Singh		195
Ran Singh	.	194
Ranbir Singh	.	195
Ranbhor Sen		192, 195
Ratan Singh		201, 193
Rewat Singh		196

S

Sajjan Singh		193, 201
Sakat Singh		189, 190, 194
Saler Sahu		191
Samir Mal		201
Samrath Singh		196
Sangram Singh		195
Sarwant Singh	..	201
Sardar Singh		196, 198
Sardul Singh		188
Seonath Singh		196
Shadi Deo		200
Shabbud Din		185, 200
Sham Singh		194, 198
Shambhu Singh		191, 196
Shankarlal Singh		196
Sharfuldin Ali Khan		200
Sher Singh		201
Sheruddin		200
Solhag Mal		202
Sunler Das		190
Sujan Singh		196, 199
Sultan Mohammad		191
Suraj Mal		188, 194
Suraj Singh		197
Surat Singh		191

T

Tahawwur Khan		200
Tikam Chand Seth		202
Timur Lang	.	185
Tosh Lal Singh	..	187

A JMER—contd.

PAGE

W

Udaibhan	..	..	185	
Uda Singh	..	..	186, 185	Total 186 = 20
			187, 191	
			192, 193	
			194, 195	
Umai Singh	..	..	196	Total 196
Umar Khan	..	..	197	Total 197
Umed Mal..	..	..	198	
Umed Singh	..	..	199, 200	
Umrao Mal	..	..	201	Total 201

